FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 229 *28 November 1978*

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WEST'S 'POSITIVE ANSWER' NEEDED FOR MBFR AGREEMENT

LD251414Y Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

["The West's Positive Answer is Needed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, November 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The socialist countries were embarking on the 16th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe hoping that progress will be achieved, said the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Strulak. This hope rested on the fact that in June of this year the Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia tabled extremely important proposals which widened the possibility for adopting compromise decisions and opened the way to the drafting of agreements, he told the TASS correspondent. It is only the positive answer of the West that is needed for this, the answer taking into consideration the interests of socialist countries in the same measure in which we took into consideration the interests of the Western side. Unfortunately, there is no answer to this initiative, even though nearly six months have passed since the time we tabled our proposal.

Such a stand makes one ponder on what are the real aims that the West pursues at the Vienna talks. It is well known that NATO plans to build up armaments, including the types that are very dangerous for stability in central Europe. Concern is also caused by the talk about a possibility of deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

Avoiding the answer to our proposals made in July, the Western participants do everything to drag out and complicate the talks. Thus the question of numerical strength of troops was artificially created. The West makes allegations without any proofs about a considerable superiority of the numerical strength of the land forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Our delegations sought to help the Western side to establish what are the sources for this overestimation and thus to get out of the stalemate. In the spring of this year, we provided additional detailed information about the forces of individual socialist countries. But this has not led to any progress. We have the impression that the West has no wish to solve this question completely.

The present round is nearing completion. If progress during this round is to be achieved, the West should give a constructive answer to the July proposals of the socialist countries. Participants in the talks, the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic said in conclusion.

CONTINUING COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE DECISIONS

New Disarmament Initiatives

LD280800Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vladyslav Kozyakov comments on the new disarmament initiatives by the Warsaw Treaty members: The recent proposals made by the seven socialist countries in Moscow are of a concrete and constructive nature. They outline practical steps to be taken in the near future to stop the arms race and create reliable guarantees against a nuclear war. The seven socialist countries have addressed their initiative for disarmament to all nations of the world. The proposals are made mostly to the West, and especially the United States and their allies in NATO, where sharp debates are under way on disarmament issues.

Several political leaders in Washington claim the American people have no other choice but to increase military spending and to continue creating new weapons. They say that only in this way can Americans guarantee security in face of a so-called growing Soviet menace. However, the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty do not present a threat to the United States or any other country, and what is more they are doing everything they can to reach agreement by equal and joint efforts to avert the real threat to humanity. This is the threat presented by the continuing accumulation and production of nuclear weapons.

What is needed to insure the security of all nations, including the American people, are effective measures toward disarmament. These measures are being proposed for action without delay by the Warsaw Treaty nations.

The Warsaw Treaty nations are for no further delays in agreeing on the beginning of talks on these issues with all nuclear nations involved. The sooner a date is set for these talks the better it will be for all.

It is especially indicative that the socialist countries have expressed their readiness to solve any disarmament issue on the basis of like security. Of course now it is very important to conclude the talks that have been under way on these issues. These talks are on banning nuclear testing, forbidding the production of new kinds of weapons and systems of mass destruction and restricting the deliveries and sales of conventional weapons. But at the same time the Warsaw Treaty nations are prepared to carefully review the proposals of other countries.

The Warsaw Treaty nations believe that an early conclusion of Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic weapons would be extremely important. But they are also for further steps toward concluding new agreements on reducing the number of these weapons along with other nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union and its allies have a constructive approach to the questions of strengthening peace. Their policy proceeds from the position that mutually acceptable agreements on the most complicated issues are possible and extremely necessary. It would seem that the proposals by the socialist countries should find support among those quarters in the United States and the other Western countries which are concerned about security. After all, these proposals present a reliable way to strengthen world peace without harming the interests of any country. But the politicians who talk about the myth of the so-called Soviet threat for some reason or other are trying in any way they can to block the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals. The problem is that certain groups in the United States, under the pretext of a so-called Soviet threat, are trying to step up military preparations. They claim it is necessary to build military superiority over the socialist and other countries. But this is a dangerous course since it will only speed up the arms race around the world and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

In today's conditions the most important aim of international policy must be to secure an early and decisive turning point in the talks on ending the arms race and promoting disarmament. This is the basic interest of all nations, humanity and civilization.

Meeting Reflects Unity, Cohesion

LD271522Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Igor Kunavin commentary]

[Text] We have already talked in our broadcasts about the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states which was held on 22 and 23 November in Moscow. The session examined problems with the development of the European situation, and views were exchanged on certain problems in the international situation. The main attention in the debates was given to further steps in the struggle for developing the process of the relaxation of tension and for disarmament.

On the basis of the assessment of the situation and of suggestions made, the participants in the session formulated and unanimously adopted a declaration. The cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states, and the growing strength of this military and political alliance and its readiness to repel every aggressive act--all this serves chiefly in defending the revolutionary achievements in each of the socialist countries.

The course of further consolidation of unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their efforts to coordinate actions in the international arena were affirmed by the 25th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties. This course is being consistently implemented. Links and contacts between the leaders of the socialist countries are playing an important role in the present development of common activities in the international arena. Good results are being achieved in cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

The declaration adopted by the session of the Political Consultative Committee says that cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of respect for equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage in reciprocal assistance and internationalist solidarity has become [word indistinct] and more diversified, embracing a wider range of actions in the political, economic, scientific-technological, ideological and cultural spheres.

The process initiated for the relaxation of international tension is due to a decisive degree to the [word indistinct] policy of the Warsaw Pact countries. This is reflected in the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, which has formed the foundation for further normalizing relations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR with the FRG.

The Vietnamese people achieved victory due to the solidarity of the socialist countries. The agreed actions of the fraternal socialist states contributed to the convening of the European conference, which created the basis for the establishment of new, neighborly relations on the European Continent.

Thanks to the coordinated [word indistinct] the positions of all the countries of the socialist community in the international arena have been strengthened, and their security has become more reliable. The cohesion of the socialist states and their persistence, combined with an unshakable and principled peace course, have freed the masses [word indistinct] from the barbarism of nuclear war. It is a great achievement of the countries marching along the road of building socialism and communism. The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow is another proof of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, reflecting their desire to do everything possible for the strengthening of peace.

Additions to Declaration

The following variations and additions to the article entitled "Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Holds Session" and subtitled "'Text' of Declaration" published on pages CC 5 through CC 20 of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 November pages one through three:

PRAVDA provides the heading "2." on page CC 8 between paragraphs one and two;

PRAVDA provides the heading "5." on page CC 16 between paragraphs one and two;

PRAVDA provides the heading "6." on page CC 17 between paragraphs one and two;

Page CC 17, paragraph 7, lines 1-2, PRAVDA reads... Man's genius has not discovered an extremely great source of energy--the energy of the atomic nucleus--in order to use it to destroy civilization. Supreme wisdom today... rephrasing;

Page CC 17, paragraph 8, line 1, PRAVDA has "economic" irstead of "atomic"!

Page CC 18, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads... the European Continent while insuring equal security... subbing "while" for "in"!

Page CC 18, paragraph 5, lines 2-3, PRAVDA reads ...their national wealth with a view to insuring the growth of their prosperity and the dignity and happiness of their citizens. No one... rephrasing;

PRAVDA also publishes the following passages in boldface:

Page CC 8, paragraph 1, line 5 from ...fresh impetus to ...thru end of paragraph;

Page CC 8, paragraph 6, line 3 from ...to bring about ...thru line 4 ...and on disarmament ...;

Page CC 10, paragraph 7, last line ...military detente, disarmament in Europe ...;

Page CC 11, paragraph 6, line 4 ...significance of confidence in relations among states ...;

Page CC 13, paragraph 1, from ...decisive progress in ...thru end of paragraph;

Page CC 14, paragraph 7, line 3 from ...a clear and ...thru end of paragraph;

Page CC 15, paragraph 3, last line ...the banner of ...thru end of paragraph;

Pages CC 17 thru CC 18, in paragraphs indicating numerical succession such as "firstly", "secondly", "thirdly", the designated numbers--one through eight--are printed in boldface.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK REBUFFING ATTACKS ON COMINTERN

LD2415llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Dr of Historical Sciences A. Grigoryev review: "Rebuff to Falsifiers"]

[Text] The second book "The Comintern and the East" has been published [footnote] ["Komintern I Vostok. Kritika Kritiki,"] (responsible editor Prof R.A. Ulyanovskiy, "Nauka" Publishing House, Moscow 1978). It is devoted to an analysis of the anti-Marxist concepts of the national liberation movement. Revealing the Comintern's historic role in the formation of the communist movement in the East, the authors' collective of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement shows that the policy of rallying all anti-imperialist forces--a policy formulated by V.I. Lenin and developed in CPSU congress documents and in the decisions of international conferences of communist and workers parties with regard to the new, changed conditions--remains a mighty weapon in the struggle for national and social liberation.

The work rebuffs attempts by anticommunists of every stripe to belittle or distort, by falsifying history, the significance of the October Victory for the development of the liberation struggle and the communist movement in the East. "Critical" attacks on the Comintern are in fact an attempt by our ideological and political opponents to arrest the growing influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the peoples of the East and to embroil communists with revolutionary democrats. The book's authors counter the falsifiers' fabrications with the weapon of historical truth--the real picture of V.I. Lenin's and the Comintern's struggle for the upsurge of the revolutionary movement.

The principled criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts of history is very topical. It helps to strengthen cooperation among the forces of socialism and national liberation, which counter the splittist tactics of imperialist and reactionary circles with unity of action in the struggle for independence, peace and social progress.

Using much factual material, the book shows that the emergence and strengthening of the communist parties' influence was the natural result of the rapid growth of the workers and liberation movement in the countries of the East in the new era of history opened by the Great October Victory and that these parties received support from the people and made their contribution to the cause of national liberation precisely thanks to the fact that they guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The book's sections illustrating the role of the Comintern as a great school of proletarian internationalism and an important historic stage in the ideological and theoretical tempering of the eastern countries' young communist parties assume special significance in the light of our ideological opponents' increased attacks on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism.

CEMA PROTOCOL SIGNED ON WATER QUALITY FORECASTING

AU2711l0Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The final session of a working group of the CEMA council devoted to the development of the methods of forecasting the quality of water in reservoirs when sewage is drained into them has ended in Kiev with the signing of a protocol. The document generalizes the research carried out jointly for many years by scientists in the socialist countries. Methods proposed by them for forecasting have been endorsed and recommendations have been mapped out for the further development of works.

PRAVDA VIEWS PACT MEETING, ETHIOPIA TREATY, IRAN, U.S.

LD271531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] During the past 7 days the attention of the world public and mass news media in various countries has been focused on Moscow. Important events have been taking place there. Above all, the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference. A Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia was signed at the beginning of the week. There was much reaction in the foreign press to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question about events in Iran.

There is a growing protest in the Arab world against Egyptian President as-Sadat's intention to conclude a separate deal with Israel with direct U.S. participation. There is still trouble in Lebanon and in the south of the African Continent.

The approach of the referendum on the Spanish Constitution is being accompanied by an exacerbation of the domestic political situation, ultraright and profascist forces have become very active in the country.

A new government has been formed in Portugal. It is the most conservative Portuguese Cabinet since 25 April 1974," prominent politicians in the country note.

Program of Struggle for Peace

Addressing the opening of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, in particular: "Our conference is currently attracting the widest attention from the world public. The Political Consultative Committee is expected to impart new and vigorous impetus to the deepening of detente and the improvement of cooperation among all European countries and not only European countries. Let us do all we can to justify these expectations."

Now that the conference's joint declaration has been made public there is every reason for saying that it has justified the people's hopes.

The conference examined topical matters relating to the development of the European situation and there was an exchange of opinions at it on certain matters relating to the general international situation. The central part of the discussion, and the foreign press draws attention to this, was devoted to further steps in the struggle to develop the process of the relaxation of tension and disarmament.

The declaration containing an assessment of the situation and the conclusions and proposals of the signatory states will be distributed as an official UN document and it will be brought to the attention of the governments of all the countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Widespread positive reactions to the declaration are already coming in from abroad. Many papers have published the full text or an account of it. It should be noted that the press and state and public figures in various countries have drawn attention to the part of the document which talks about the determination of the USSR and its allies to impart fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unified whole and to reach agreement on specific measures and steps to develop cooperation and achieve genuine security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The states which participated in the conference said that they regard the task of insuring the speediest decisive breakthrough in talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament as the most important task of current international politics. Moreover, special significance is naturally attached to questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. A decisive shift in the work of halting the arms race is possible. Every effort must be concentrated on making this a reality--this very important conclusion is contained in the declaration.

The unwavering determination of the parties and movements of the Warsaw Pact states constantly to strengthen friendship and equitable cooperation with one another and among all socialist states and present-day progressive forces was greatly welcomed in the socialist countries.

The peoples of the planet are in sympathy with the noble appeal of the Political Consultative Committee conference participants to all European and other states and peoples proposing a determined approach to the business of insuring lasting peace. The right points of this declaration contain a specific, constructive program of actions for life and for peace and progress on earth. The Warsaw Pact states said that they will do all they can to realize the just aspirations of the peoples and to insure that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

Internationalism in Action

Characteristic features of our party and state's Leninist foreign policy and the policy of peace and friendship among the peoples were strikingly apparent once again when the Soviet-Ethiopian talks were being held in Moscow. They culminated in the signing of a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia on 20 November.

The press in various countries, primarily Ethiopia, rates this document highly. The world can see once again the natural community of interests of the socialist states and the developing countries in the struggle for the independent development of the peoples and social progress, for lasting peace and against aggression and the arms race.

"This principled position is reinforced by the whole of the Soviet Union's foreign policy practice," the Ethiopian HERALD writes. "True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the USSR gave selfless assistance to the Ethiopian revolution in its decisive period of struggle against imperialist aggression. And now the land of the soviets is consistently supporting the plans for socialist building in Ethiopia and efforts aimed at strenghtening the Ethiopian state's independence and at boosting the national economy."

Soviet-Ethiopian friendship is a sp ck in the eye of the imperialists, neocolonialists and those who follow their lead. These gentlemen's propaganda is concerned as far as possible with false rumors about the signed document. "Flourishing" particularly is the slanderous fantasy to be found in some capitalist countries' papers in connection with Article 7 of the treaty. It says that in the event of the occurrence of a situation posing a threat to peace or threatening international peace the USSR and Ethiopia will seek to contact each other immediately in order to coordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the threat or restoring peace. What is there about this that the imperialists do not like? The two states determination to preserve peace?

Clearly so. In which case the treaty provision is particularly opportune and necessary and is inconvenient only to those who want to prevent the Ethiopian people from building a new life, those who are looking for military adventures in an already troubled African Continent. Many papers, including Japan's YOMIURI, rightly called the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty "a document filled with concern for peace in Africa."

An Internal Affair

Judging by reports from Tehran, the situation in Iran remains tense. On the streets of the capital and other major cities are trucks carrying soldiers, military helicopters circle in the air, antigovernment demonstrations, now being suppressed by force of arms, continue.

In connection with these events direct hints at the possibility of granting U.S. "military aid" to suppress the people's disturbances have become increasingly frequent in the American press recently. There has even been talk of sending troops to Iran. As confirmation the newspapers cited a telephone conversation between Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, and Tehran, during which the Iranian authorities were allegedly promised "100-percent support."

How is this interest on the part of Washington to be explained? The newspapers mention several reasons. Among them are concern for the fate of big American capital investments in Iran, and also for Iranian oil, which makes up 10 percent of all U.S. oil imports. Moreover certain U.S. circles fear a turn of events which could affect their military and strategic positions in the Persian Gulf region and the Near East as a whole.

This is convincingly confirmed by an article in the American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which says in particular: "The fall of Iran (they have in mind the fall of the present regime--Yu.Ya.) will have far-reaching and potentially dangerous consequences--economic, strategic and political--for the United States." It would be hard to put it more frankly....

It is also not without interest that, according to the American press itself, there are approximately 80,000 U.S. citizens in Iran, a significant proportion of whom are connected in one way or another with the U.S. Armed Forces or special services. And it is no accident that the Pentagon and the CIA are named among the main initiators of plans for American military interference in Iranian affairs.

The Soviet Union, bordering directly on Iran, could not look with indifference on any--particularly military--interference in the neighboring state's affairs. Everyone understands that here it is a question of our country's security interests.

Many American newspapers and press organs in other countries described Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answer to a PRAVDA correspondent on events in Iran as a "serious warning to Washington" and a "decisive rebuff for dangerous intentions." The Soviet leader's statement that the USSR, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with that country, oppose outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in whatever form and under whatever pretext, has been received with deep satisfaction by the international public. Events in Iran are purely internal in nature and questions connected with this must be resolved by the Iranians themselves. And other states, as is demanded by the principles of the UN Charter and other fundamental international documents, must respect the sovereignty and independence of Iran and the Iranian people.

Reason Must Triumph

Relations between the USSR and the United States are exerting a tremendous influence on the general development of the international situation. The positive changes in these relations evoke satisfaction and optimism, while the elements of stagnation or deterioration caused by the vacillations of Washington's foreign policy engender anxiety among those who hold dear the strengthening of peace and security and the deepening of cooperation among states.

"Life itself requires that considerations of a long-term nature dictated by a concern for peace should be decisive in Soviet-U.S. relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in his report 'Great October and the Progress of Mankind.' "We adhere to this line and we expect the same in response." This course toward the development of constructive and stable relations with the United States was recently reaffirmed at a reception in Moscow for a group of U.S. senators.

Unfortunately, by no means does Washington always reciprocate. Is the White House's just-announced decision about a new increase in Pentagon appropriations to be deemed a contribution to strengthening the cause of peace and security?! The motive used as justification for this decision is a curious one. It emerges that it is a question, the New York TIMES writes, of the need to fulfill a promise made to the North Atlantic bloc by President Carter--to increase the U.S. military budget. However, many people remember, after all, that this was not at all what Washington promised NATO. Quite the contrary. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown persistently and, to get to the point, not unsuccessfully pressured his European partners in the bloc so as to secure their agreement to a 3-percent increase in their military budgets. But Washington is now turning the facts upside down.

Right now one of the most topical themes in the U.S. press is the question of concluding a new SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States. There are many supporters of such an agreement in the United States but there are also some extremely influential opponents. The newspapers are drawing attention to the fact that the recent so-called midterm elections in the United States have, to a certain degree, altered the balance of forces in the U.S. Senate, increasing the number of those who are opposing an agreement. And yet it is clear that reaching an agreement on such a vital problem would be a major step toward curbing and, ultimately, ending the arms race and would give the go-ahead for insuring the security both of the USSR and the United States, and also of other countries.

While the SALT-II talks are in progress the United States, as the Washington POST attests, is beginning "its broadest program for nuclear weapons production in the last two decades." It is obviously difficult for the ordinary American to understand why all this is being done, although the idea is being drummed into his head daily and hourly via the mass media that the Soviet Union is allegedly threatening the United States. It was evidently with some hidden design that the well-known U.S. journalist J. Reston recently cited in one of his articles an utterance of former U.S. President Lincoln: "From what quarter then must we expect danger? I would answer this thus: If such a danger ever does threaten us, it will spring up amongst us, it cannot come from abroad."

And this is what journalist A. Kopkind notes in the magazine NEW TIMES: "The threat of Soviet domination is being used as a weapon in the struggle for power and its use is already beginning to leave its mark." [paragraph continues]

Describing fears of a "Soviet threat" as schizophrenic, the author proves convincingly to the readers the senselessness of a return to cold war and shows its futility and harmfulness for the cause of peace. It is only to be regretted that the limited circulation of this journal makes it impossible for the broad masses in the United States to familiarize themselves with this instructive article.

Well now, Americans have always been regarded as people who know how to assess a situation soberly, to hear out the other side's opinion and to draw the correct conclusions. One would like to hope that they have not lost these qualities and that reason will prevail.

The events of just one week attest incontrovertibly that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are waging in the international arena a truly titanic, consistent and principled struggle in the interests of the peoples of the planet and in the interests of peace, freedom, independence and progress, and there is no doubt that this struggle, which all peace-loving forces support, will be crowned with success.

UN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER ISRAEL'S MILITARY BUILDUP

LD280934Y Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

["U.N.: Israel's Policy Denounced"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--Extreme anxiety over the continuing rapid build-up of Israel's military potential and the emergence of new facts attesting to Tel Aviv's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons is expressed in a resolution carried by a majority vote in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The draft resolution was sponsored by 36 American and Asian countries.

Israel's escalation of armaments, the document says, constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and is a consequence of that country's policy of expansion.

The resolution denounces the intensification of military collaboration between Israel and South Africa. According to the American press, over 5,000 Israeli instructors and military specialists are now in the Republic of South Africa. Under secret agreements between the two regimes, Israel delivers a naval craft to the South African racists--missile carriers, fighter bombers, armoured troop carriers and mortars.

The resolution urges all states to cooperate in taking effective international actions to avert the growing threat to international peace and security on the part of Israel. The documents asks the Security Council to call upon all states to refrain from any deliveries of arms, ammunition, military equipment or transport facilities and spares for them to Israel; to prevent military deliveries to Israel through third countries; to end any transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable materials or relevant technology to Tel Avia and also to set up machinery for observance of the implementation of these steps.

Presenting the resolution, Iraq's delegate G. Hassan al-Atiyyan, called upon the world community to take resolute steps to limit Israeli armaments. He emphasised that Tel Aviv's plans to get nuclear weapons were particularly dangerous to peace. Israel, he recalled, is the only Middle East country which has not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

FBI 'ANTI-SOVIET PROVOCATIONS' AIMED AT HARMING RELATIONS

LD231701Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Nov 78 pp 14-15 LD

[Correspondent I. Andronov report: "Crooks Under the FBI's Coat of Arms"]

[Text] New York--"Operation Lemonade"

The corner of 69th Street and Third Avenue in New York is occupied by a huge, dark building. It has 14 floors. It is clear that they are occupied by an institution. It is known to have 2,000 employees. But, strange as it may seem, the main entrance does not even have a name-plate--it is a strange establishment. Tall guards stand on duty in the lobby round the clock and admit only one man without checking his documents. So it was early on the morning of 20 May that the guards silently stood to attention for a bald old man with a frown, who had appeared very early.

He took the elevator rapidly to the 10th floor, entered his office, opened the shutters and looked out onto the street. In the gap between two neighboring buildings the facade of a third block could be seen, on whose inhabitants the old man intended to play a dirty trick in a few hours. He had waited a long time for this day, casting malevolent glances through the window whenever he had a spare minute at the white-walled residence of the Soviet UN Mission. The previous evening he had finally received a telephone call from Washington and had been given permission to carry out the operation he had prepared....

Tearing himself away from the window, the old man (whose name was Robert Kent) sat down at a massive desk in the corner of his office lined with dark, soundproofed panels. The wall above the desk was decorated with a large oval coat of arms bearing the semicircular inscription "Federal Bureau of Investigation." For 30 years the coat of arms of the U.S. secret police has loomed over the official career of Kent, now chief of the FBI's New York office--the largest in the United States.

But with time Kent ceased to experience his former inspiration on seeing the proud motto of the FBI: "Devotion, Courage, Honesty." Who knew better than he that on all 14 floors of the FBI headquarters in New York there now reigned among Kent's subordinates universal dishonesty, treachery and mutual suspicion. This had been going on for over 1 year.

One scandal after another has shaken the secret police in New York since the spring of 1977. John (Kirni) was on trial then. He headed the special "Team-47" subsection in the FBI. His subordinates entered apartments illegally, without any orders, ransacked strangers' dwellings, installed secret bugging devices, and stole documents and letters. Peace champions, members of the civil rights movement, journalists, writers and scientists were victims of the FBI. Subsequently, supported by the broad public, these people demanded that the members of (Kirni's) "team" be put on trial.

Last fall the investigation into the (Kirni) affairs led to three suits being brought against his Washington bosses--former FBI Director Gray, FBI Assistant Director Felt, and FBI counter-intelligence chief Miller. They were all filed by their recent confederate--FBI Deputy Director Sullivan, who was trying by this "maneuver" to avoid legal persecution. Sullivan's denunciation of his former colleagues did not save him from a different form of payment: On 11 November 1977 he was killed by a hired assassin, who was initially arrested for appearances' sake, but was soon freed on application from the FBI. [paragraph continues]

"Sullivan was eliminated," eminent New York lawyer Kunstler stated, "to prevent him from giving evidence of the FBI's illegal actions."

Nonetheless the investigation that had been initiated threatened the jobs of 60 officers of the FBI's New York office. Last April the New York FBI chief was dismissed and Robert Kent took over in his place. Indeed, Kent's fate also hung by a thread at [illegible] time, since close links had been revealed between the FBI's New York agents and the Mafia.

It was also discovered that, as well as New York, the notorious "Team-47" was also active in the neighboring state of New Jersey, in the city of Newark, acting hand in hand with the FBI office there, which had 270 officers. Fearing new revelations, both were frantically seeking some "straw" to clutch at to extricate themselves from an extremely unpleasant situation. And it seemed to them they had finally found it:

The scheme of the FBI leaders in New York and Newark was by no means brilliant in its originality. They hoped to regain the laurels of loyal defenders of law and order and at the same time to turn aside the fire of criticism from themselves. The target for a deliberate act of provocation was found for the FBI in New York, and right next door: the Soviet diplomats in the United Nations and USSR Mission. And a date was set: 20 May. It was even given a codename: "Operation Lemonade."

As has already been reported, on 20 May the special services here, to the advantage of those circles interested in worsening Soviet-U.S. relations and stoking anti-Soviet hysteria in the country, carried out an act of provocation against Soviet diplomats employed by the UN Secretariat in New York. Its final act was played out 27 September-13 October in the Newark County Court, where a trial was held in the "case" of Comrades Chernyayev and Enger, who were accused of "plotting to harm the interests of U.S. national security." This farce showed that the actual "case" was a gross act of provocation from start to finish and the charge brought against the Soviet citizens was "backed up" only by fabricated evidence and perjury from "witnesses". But what were these "witnesses"--they were FBI employees to a man, including their paid agent (Oshmetok), nicknamed (Pil) --a nickname he had received from his masters.

"Our U.S. authorities assert that there is some improbable plot against them, but in fact they are themselves the real organizers of the plot," lawyer Donald Ruby said in his final speech.

But Judge Lacey had decided the outcome of the case in advance. Sometimes he interrupted the lawyers and prevented them by every means from asking questions detrimental to the FBI, and sometimes the "witnesses for the prosecution" had only to begin growing confused and talking nonsense for the session to be immediately adjourned. Near the end of the performance Lacey delivered a slanderous anti-Soviet speech and rubber-stamped the verdict the FBI needed.

Despite the obvious lack of proof for the charges brought against Comrades Enger and Chernyayev, the U.S. court sentenced them to 50 years' imprisonment. On instructions from the Soviet Government, the USSR Embassy in Washington told the U.S. Government that this decision, like the entire staging of the "case," was an act of flagrant tyranny incompatible with universally recognized international norms and normal relations between states. During the legal farce something emerged that had been clear from the very beginning: It was an act of provocation planned in advance by the U.S. Government special services. And the "case" fabricated against the Soviet diplomats can thus only be regarded as a deliberate step aimed at harming Soviet-U.S. relations.

"Buy a Submarine"

Despite this, the trial in Newark did not help the FBI attain its main goal of provoking a flareup of anti-Soviet spy-mania. Even the bourgeois press ridiculed the stupid lies of the "witnesses for the prosecution." Anxiety for the fate of Soviet-U.S. relations also appeared in the press. On the verge of a fresh defeat, the FBI rushed to back up the Newark show with a more sensational spectacle.

On 4 October the FBI reported the capture of plotters who had planned to steal a missile-carrying submarine in the United States and take it "to the East to sell to a foreign power." It was easy to guess to which power they were alluding.

Even official Pentagon representatives officially dissociated themselves from this idiotic fabrication, which provoked laughter throughout America. And the naval command stated that the plot uncovered by the FBI was "unpracticable and ridiculous."

"No, the plot is perfectly feasible," the FBI insisted.

On 6 October the science fiction writer William Katz accused the FBI of stealing, to put it mildly, the plot of a novel he had written about the imaginary theft of a submarine. On 7 October the newspapers reported the details of the alleged plot. In St Louis local FBI officer Bruce (Mou) had incited three unemployed youths to penetrate a base in Connecticut and steal a Trepang submarine for a "foreign power" for $300,000. And again all America laughed at the "story tellers" from the FBI....

In the past 4 years the FBI has undertaken provocative ventures involving submarines on three occasions. The first occurred in Washington. Jackie (Tsrui), a correspondent for the Nashville TENNESSEAN, wormed her way into the crowd of guests at a diplomatic reception honoring Soviet cosmonauts. She struck up an acquaintance with a USSR Embassy secretary in charge of Soviet-U.S. scientific relations. (Tsrui) asked him to give his opinion on the manuscript of a popular science brochure she had written. He kindly promised to do so and on the following day the journalist brought him her work. As she said good-bye she said meaningfully:

"By the way, perhaps I can do you a few favors."

"What do you have in mind?"

"I have come to Washington to cover naval officers' retraining courses."

"So?"

"So," (Jackie Tsrui) said pointedly, "I can sell you secret information about submarine communications facilities at a suitable price."

"Get out!" the diplomat said indignantly, and handed back her brochure. "The doors of the Soviet Embassy are closed to you forever!"

A year later the U.S. newspapers casually mentioned that an FBI informer--(Jackie Tsrui)--had been exposed in the editorial office of the Nashville TENNESSEAN. She had "squealed" on employees of the editorial office and as a reporter has shadowed peace movement activists. When she was dismissed from the editorial office she said in justification that she had acted from "patriotic motives," quoting an example: "FBI agents incited me to meet a Soviet Embassy secretary."

Commenting on this adventure, the New York TIMES stressed: "FBI representatives confirm that they incited Mrs (Tsrui) to strike up an acquaintance with the Soviet diplomat." The codename of this FBI operation is not known. But there is no doubt that its aim was no different from the basic design of "Operation Lemonade."

Persistently placing obstacles in the way of the development of Soviet-U.S. cooperation, the FBI ruling clique is seeking at the same time to make use of the increasingly frequent meetings between U.S. and Soviet citizens. Here trusting, kindly, friendly people run the risk of being the first to fall into the police trap. Last year, on FBI instructions, USIA official Ronald (Khemfri) importunately forced his friendship on a young employee of the Washington TASS correspondents' center in order to compromise the Soviet journalists. Even earlier, in 1976, former U.S. Congress clerk James (Kappu) admitted that on orders from the FBI he had tried to slip forged documents to a Soviet diplomat. The aim was to trap the diplomat.

Another former congressional employee, Kenneth (Tolliver), described how the FBI forced him to press spy bait on Soviet diplomats in Washington. When nothing came of this and (Tolliver) "grew tired of playing the part of double agent," in revenge the secret police sought his dismissal from the Congress and his expulsion from government service.

All the same, (Tolliver) can consider that he got off lightly. Former serviceman James (Tornuell), now vegetating without a job in Oakland, California, was given a harder time. (Tornuell) says he was tortured and forcibly dosed with powerful drugs when he turned down counterintelligence solicitations. He now suffers from hallucinations, agonizing headaches, nightmares and fits.

Two years ago Ralph (Sigler), an Army NCO recruited by the FBI, died in mysterious circumstances. He left his wife a note: "If I should die, bring an action against FBI officer Francis (Prasek). As the Washington POST reported, "(Sigler) was recruited as a double agent in order to feed the Russians false military information." But the "double agent" not only could not fool anyone but also blabbed about his FBI assignment--for which, according to (Sigler's widow, he was killed. The killer--FBI agent (Prasek)--was even decorated.

"I Know Who They Are"

In northern New York there is one place where one will always find FBI agents nosing around. From morning till night they keep under surveillance a small, enclosed area, in the middle of which stands a 20-story apartment building housing the families of Soviet diplomats. In neighboring buildings and stores Americans talk with some irritation about FBI agents who follow even Soviet housewives and little children everywhere. Here is what American citizen Edna (Greyo), who lives in the neighborhood, had to say: "When I see an automobile parked for 3 or 4 hours at the curb with a bunch of unfriendly looking guys inside, I know for sure who are they. The FBI...."

But if a terrorist attack on Soviet citizens takes place in broad daylight right under the noses of these "sentries," they usually see nothing. So it was when a sniper belonging to the murderous Meir Kahane "League" fired on the Soviet apartment building. And so it was on 2 August when the same terrorists threw three packages containing a liquid chemical into the building children's playground. The protest note sent by the USSR United Nations representative to the U.S. authorities stated particularly that "such acts of hooliganism are fraught with serious consequences for the lives and health of the families of Soviet diplomats."

"The FBI knows perfectly well the names and addresses of these unrestrained anti-Soviet terrorists," the USSR UN Mission representative says. "We have had a number of letters bearing the emblem of the 'league' threatening to kidnap and kill Soviet diplomats. We have passed all such letters on to the FBI. After every raid on the New York offices of "Intourist," Aeroflot or TASS, thugs from the 'league' have telephoned to say that their gang is responsible for these outrages. But they get away with everything. Neither the FBI nor the police touch them when they crowd in front of our mission's residence, chanting threats to 'spill Russian blood' and yelling obscenities. They are allowed to use loudspeakers, even though that can only be authorized by the police authorities here...."

In September a court in a Washington suburb heard an action against William (Perl), leader of the "league" in the capital. He received a military carbine from New York accomplices and ordered his aide (Ruven Levto) to shoot up the apartments of two Soviet diplomats at night. The aide carried out his assignment, which he immediately reported... to the leaders of the FBI. Why the FBI?

Because (Levto) was an informer and even got the cartridges from the FBI. As for (Perl) himself, he once graduated from counterintelligence school and was described as "an exemplary officer." This is where the United States gets its anti-Soviet terrorists.

Nor are FBI officers themselves averse to such things. In the summer information filtered into the press from the secret police's New York office that "Team-47" burglars were still carrying out secret searches of the apartments of diplomats from socialist countries. After questioning 10 FBI veterans about it, NEWSWEEK correspondent Anthony (Marro) discovered that as a rule, an FBI burglary team would include two search specialists, one skeleton key expert and one detective. Sometimes they are joined by an agent with powerful fists, whose job it is to intercept anyone entering the apartment being searched and fitted with listening device while its occupants are out. Some years ago FBI agents broke into the apartment of a Soviet UN diplomat in this way. He had gone to the theater, but halfway there he needed to return for some reason. He discovered FBI agents in his apartment. But, just like professional burglars, they knocked him out and hurriedly searched the whole place. When he came to the diplomat called the police, but they already had FBI instructions to hush up the affair.

On 7 July last year, around 2100, a counsellor in the USSR Mission to the United Nations was walking to a building on 74th street where he rented an apartment. He was returning from visiting a colleague; over the telephone they had agreed to spend the evening together until 2200 or so, but they parted earlier. This upset someone's plans. As soon as the counsellor neared his building's entrance he was jumped from behind by a couple of big guys, who twisted his arms, knocked him down and badly roughed him up. Significantly, there was no attempt to rob him.

In a protest note sent to the U.S. authorities the following day the USSR representative described this terrorist act as "planned in advance." The FBI was also informed, but the secret police did not, of course, find the culprits. It is possible that they were even rewarded.

In the New York City library archives I discovered a curious report on the first search and arrest of Soviet diplomats in the United States. The report was headed "The Martens Affair." It referred to Lyudvig Karlovich Martens, Soviet Russia's first representative in the United States, sent here by V.I. Lenin.

In spring 1919 Martens opened an RSFSR delegation office on New York's 40th Street. In June of the same year the police burst in, arrested Martens and searched his residence, turning the place upside down. Judging from the report, the man in charge of the operation was Edgar Hoover, a young assistant U.S. secretary of justice and future life-director of the FBI. Hoover demanded the deportation of the Soviet representative on the grounds, as he wrote in the report, that "Martens is a member of the Russian Communist Party."

Since then the pendulum of history has swung through almost 60 years. The process of establishing cooperation with America begun by the late Martens has been crowned with considerable achievements for the good of all peoples. But the police file on Martens opened by supergendarme Hoover cannot yet be considered closed. Militant anticommunism constantly makes itself felt through the dark deeds of the FBI.

'RECORD' PENTAGON BUDGET THREATENS CAUSE OF PEACE

LD271201Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary: "Concessions to the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] "It is possible in Washington these days to start quite a sharp argument on any topic save that of reducing the Pentagon's budget. The White House's persistent appeals for 'economy' and 'thrift' even now, when a war is being waged against inflation, do not apply to the Defense Department"--that is how U.S. journalist James Reston describes the atmosphere reigning in the U.S. capital, which is being whipped up by the military-industrial complex.

Propaganda serving the monopolies, notes Congressman P. Mitchell, has inflated the anti-Soviet campaign to proportions unprecedented in the last 20-25 years. As a result, a record U.S. military budget has been adopted, totaling almost $130 billion.

As has become known, it turns out Washington does not consider that even this is enough. It is reported that the White House is planning an increase in military spending of 3 percent next year in real terms (that is, above the inflation rate). This will naturally lead to a further cutback of the already meager social security programs.

As the New York TIMES writes, "strategists in the government" are trying to justify these plans by saying that "a more sizable military budget will help secure (congressional) approval for a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union." This "logic" is intended to placate the "hawks"--the most reactionary politicans connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex. In Washington's corridors of power it is clearly not deemed necessary to rebuff them; on the contrary, they are being met halfway.

The present administration's campaign promise to cut back military spending by $5-7 billion annually has long been forgotten. Hackneyed fabrications about a "growing Soviet threat" ring out time and again is justification for this.

Such fabrications were needed by some people in the United States in order to condition public opinion in favor of increasing military spending and spurring on the arms race. This is a shortsighted policy the consequences of which impose a heavy burden on the country's economy and are hurting the interests of the U.S. working people, who are suffering from inflation and unemployment. What is most important, these consequences are fraught with a serious threat to the cause of peace.

AFFAIR OF FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE SULLIVAN DISCUSSED

LD281117Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua article: "Adding Grist to the Hawks' Mill"]

[Text] Washington--Under the wieght of incontrovertible evidence and the threat of lie detector tests David Sullivan, an employee of the CIA's strategic analysis department, admitted that he had engaged in passing on CIA documents. They were so secret that above the "top-secret" stamp they carried several more code stamps of the intelligence service. The documents were handed over to some extremely influential persons in Congress. These were no more and no less than Senator Henry Jackson and his chief assistant and adviser on military questions, Richard Perle.

What kind of thread linked CIA employee Sullivan to these powerful Capitol figures. Why did the latter incite him to commit such rash actions? According to evidence that has filtered into the press, everything started with a seminar at CIA headquarters in Langley (Virginia). The seminar, which took place at the beginning of this year, was devoted to the theme of "strategic disarmament." Among other people, Richard Perle, who has a good relationship with the CIA, participated in it. It turns out that the sharp attacks made by Jackson's mentor against the SALT-I agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972 and also against the new SALT-II agreement currently under preparation made a "tremendous impression" on Sullivan. He found them "consonant" with his own thoughts and quickly became friendly with Perle.

Evidently in order to back up this "friendship," but more accurately in the interests of the common cause, Sullivan began supplying Perle and, through him, Senator Jackson, with secret CIA documents which they could use to wreck the SALT-II talks and torpedo the process of ratifying this treaty. It must be said that Sullivan was not acting as a novice dilettante in this instance. For 4 years he had labored on a work in which he attempted to prove that the conclusion of strategic arms limitation agreements allegedly threatens the security of the United States, because the SALT talks are being used by the Soviet Union merely as a "smokescreen behind which it is concealing its growing strategic superiority over the complacent United States." As you can see, it is an extremely familiar leitmotif. It has long been a weapon of those who oppose detente, especially military detente.

The New York TIMES cites the words of Sullivan's friends to the effect that he passed on secret documents to Jackson and Perle so that they could use them as material in the forthcoming Senate debate on SALT. The Washington POST, reporting the Sullivan affair, writes that it presages "the start of a Senate battle over the ratification of the SALT agreement." UPI regards this affair as an "attempt to undermine the contemplated Senate approval of the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. It is impossible to disagree with all these assessments.

Faced with an inevitable scandal, CIA Director Admiral Turner forced Sullivan to resign. And at this point the most astounding features begin to emerge. As the practice of recent years shows, the CIA usually requests the Justice Department to bring criminal proceedings against those CIA employees who have deliberately leaked secret documents. That was the case, for instance, with former CIA employee Frank Snepp who recently published a book about the activities of the U.S. "cloak and dagger" department in Vietnam during the years of the aggression, and who used official CIA documents to write it.
[paragraph continues]

Moreover, the Defense Department and the Energy Department, which is engaged in producing the neutron bomb and certain types of nuclear weapons, allowed him access to top-secret sources of information. But this is not all. Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Democrat from Texas, has taken Sullivan on as one of his aides! Under this senator he is now carrying out the same functions as Perle does under Jackson, advising him on problems connected with the SALT talks. Knowing Sullivan's background, it is easy to divine what kind of "advice" this is! But the amazing metamorphoses in the fate of the CIA's "fallen angel" do not end here. Turner's agency has permitted Sullivan to publish in a forthcoming issue of STRATEGIC REVIEW a "sanitized version" of his research and the documents he secretly passed on to the opponents of the SALT agreement! You cannot go any further than that.

How can such a strange turn in Sullivan's fate be explained? In the words of CIA chief Admiral Turner, "Sullivan simply did not realize the seriousness of his actions." However, the entire history of this affair attests to the contrary. Sullivan was very well aware of what he was doing. He is a conscious opponent of the limitation of the nuclear arms race and he knew precisely where to look for patrons. Evidently the latter have not forgotten him and have not abandoned him in his misfortune.

PEACE CORPS USED AS INSTRUMENT FOR CIA, IMPERIALISM

LD260034Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 November--President J. Carter has announced the resignation of Carolyn Payton, a black woman, as director of the Peace Corps. The White House announcement notes that her resignation was caused by unbridgeable divergences between her and the head of Action, of which the Peace Corps is a part.

Dr Payton's departure from her post is seen in U.S. governmental circles as evidence of another crisis besetting the Peace Corps--a "voluntary" organization designed to render "selfless assistance" to the developing countries and set up with great bombast in the early 1960's. The Peace Corps, intended by the U.S. ruling circles as an instrument to penetrate into the developing countries and implant of the "American way of life" there, has been used since its inception by the CIA as a "cover" for its "dirty tricks" abroad.

Dozens of the developing countries in which members of the Peace Corps started to operate from the very beginning gradually turned down the services of their "transoceanic assistants".

The discredited Peace Corps has undergone a number of reforms over the past few years. It has lost the status of an independent governmental organization and has been a branch of the new Action agency. In an attempt to restore its damaged reputation the U.S. ruling circles have placed former activists of the antiwar movement at the head of the "reformed" bodies. The appointment of Dr Payton, a black woman, to the post of Peace Corps director 15 months ago was also linked with a strengthening of confidence in it among the developing countries, especially black Africa, which have lately been the object of particular attention in Washington.

The deep political divergences regarding the U.S. "voluntary programs" have exposed for all to see the "cosmetic" character of the changes made in the Peace Corps and shown that the ruling circles continue to use it as an instrument for furthering their imperialist interests abroad.

TENG PREDICTED TO GAIN POWER AT CCP SESSION

OW280105Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[Chalin commentary]

[Excerpts] The recent appearance in Peking of a series of tatzupao directly and openly criticizing Mao Tse-tung marks a new milestone in China's political life. Six posters were posted there last Friday, accusing the late Mao Tse-tung of supporting his wife Chiang Ching and the gang of four in their collusion with former Defense Minister Lin Piao. The wallposters called on the Chinese people to rise up and break away from their ideological restrictions.

Several questions on Mao's stand in past political conflicts were raised in a wallposter appearing on Peking's Changan Street. It asked how Lin Piao could have usurped power if Mao Tse-tung had not given his personal consent. Is it true Chairman Mao did not know Chiang Ching was a renegade, it asked. The man who wrote this poster wanted to know how the movement to beat back rightwing deviationist winds and reverse verdicts could have been successfully launched without the personal approval of Mao Tse-tung. An analysis of these questions shows that the man who wrote the poster apparently knew the answer: Mao Tse-tung was closely associated with Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The point at issue now is that official Chinese propaganda organizations have tried to hide Mao Tse-tung's associations with his lieutenants from the Chinese people. Inheriting Mao's totalitarianism and antisocialist ideology, the present Peking regime, in order to maintain its rule, has done everything to spare Mao Tse-tung from being criticized. The regime's hypocritical stand has aroused the general resentment of the Chinese working people.

The tatzupao appearing on Peking's streets charged that highhanded feudal and fascist tactics were used to suppress the people even after the downfall of the gang of four. One poster asked: Where are our decent lives, democracy and human rights? Since we lack these things, is the name of the People's Republic of China still appropriate? If not, we should openly change this country's title into the feudal, fascist Chinese empire. When this time comes, our country's dictators can rest assured.

Some tatzupao attacked Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng and spoke highly of his political rival, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. It was reported that there were also a number of posters defending Mao Tse-tung. It is believed they were written and posted at a hint from Hua Kuo-feng and his company. These posters threatened that those who opposed Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and Hua Kuo-feng would suffer the consequences. Anyway, there must be some way of handling this tense situation.

Some said that an important party meeting would be held in Peking soon, either a CCP plenary session or a CCP Politburo meeting. Observers believe that a major reshuffling of personnel will probably take place in the supreme organ of the CCP. It is most likely that some of Hua's faction will be removed to the benefit of Teng's faction. Experts here say confidently that the outcome of the Hua-Teng conflict, which has created tension throughout China, could arrive at any moment. When that time comes, the Chinese people will undergo a new, serious test. Victory for either faction may mean disastrous consequences. If Teng's faction wins, it means the arrival of a dark age for the 18 million people admitted into the CCP during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Teng Hsiao-ping believes these people were affected by the gang of four's pernicious influence. He will begin to frame leading party cadres, including members of the CCP Central Committee and of the CCP politburo during the period of 1966-1976. It is most likely that this will lead to a still larger purge and to general chaos in the country. The possibility that Hua Kuo-feng will eliminate Teng Hsiao-ping is very small.

WALLPOSTER CAMPAIGN SEEN AS POWER BID BY TENG

LD260016Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Recent reports from Peking and other Chinese cities speak of a whole crop of new wallposters. Their authors demand an investigation into the causes of the riots that occurred in Tienanmin Square in April 1976. At that time, thousands of residents of Peking who gathered in the square were dispersed by the combined efforts of police, security detachments and troops. A number of people were killed or injured in the clashes, and the responsibility for them was put on Teng Hsiao-ping, who was purged of all his posts in the party and in the government. He was rehabilitated soon after the death of Mao Tse-tung, and he has now resumed his position in the ruling elite.

What strikes the observer about the latest wallposters is the fact that they blame Mao for suppressing so ruthlessly the spontaneous popular demonstration in Tienanmin Square in Peking. They also blame Mao for crushing similar popular protests in Tientsin and Wuhan and several other major cities. Many demonstrators were arrested and punished in different ways. The wallposters demanded that officials responsible for these tragic events be brought to justice and severely punished. Those familiar with the nature of Chinese wallposters realize that they don't appear just by themselves. They've always been produced by a certain group in the Chinese leadership and reflect the constant struggle for power.

The majority of observers link the latest wallposters with the drive launched by the supporters of Teng Hsiao-ping, who include a number of people who suffered from reprisals and are trying to settle some old scores with persons who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution. The Washington POST voices serious doubts as to the strength of Hua Kuo-feng's position. It was Hua Kuo-feng who was in charge of the state security police in China at the time of the riots in April 1976. The man owes his present position to the Cultural Revolution. Foreign observers say that the removal of Wu Te from the post of Peking mayor may be followed by a whole campaign of settling old scores with other high-ranking Chinese officials. The possible targets for this campaign include the commander of the Peking Military District, Chen Hsi-lien, and even Wang Thung-hsing, who is deputy of Hua Kuo-feng in the party. The question now is whether the high-ranking officials who are under attack simply wait or try and launch some countermeasures. According to Chinese newspaper reports, the Peking leaders who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution are offering stiff resistance to Teng Hsiao-ping and his supporters and there is no telling which side is going to win. The Chinese leaders like to talk about establishing a general order in the country, about its security and cohesion. These things were also proclaimed at the time of Mao Tse-tung but today, just like at that time, the country has neither order nor stability. It is still plagued by internal contradictions and all these things should be taken into account by certain quarters in the West which pin their hopes on the China card and which ignore reality.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD271544Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has taken place in Moscow. The committee discussed progress in implementing the agreements reached during the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Tito, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, concerning implementation of a long-term program for mutual economic cooperation, as stated in the Soviet-Yugoslav communique of 19 August 1977.

Particular attention was given to preparing proposals concerning the development of bilateral scientific-technological cooperation, including cooperation in engineering during the 1981-1985 period and also up to the year 1990.

The Yugoslav Government delegation left for home on 25 November.

SED'S DOHLUS HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR, TALKS WITH KAPITONOV

LD221119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-SED interparty cooperation, an SED delegation led by H. Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 13-18 November.

During their stay in our country the German comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the Moscow Gorkom, the Bostovskiy Obkom, gorkoms and a number of enterprises in the oblast.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talk, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, I.V. Kapitonov briefed the German friends on the CPSU's work in implementing the 25th congress decisions and the provisions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the sphere of party building. The German comrades described the main directions in the SED's party organizational work since its ninth congress.

Taking part in the talks were Ye. Z. Razumov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES TRADE, CONSUMER SERVICES IN HUNGARY

LD221121Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty ties a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Z.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was in Hungary from 10 through 18 November and familiarized itself with the MSZMP's work experience in leadership of the development of internal trade and consumer services.

The delegation was received by F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

NORWEGIAN BUSINESSMAN TIED TO CIA-LINKED ANTI-SOVIET GROUPS

LD241507Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yu. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Unexpected Find"]

[Text] Oslo--After obtaining information about the illegal liquor "business" of former shipowner Meyer, who is well known here, the police searched his villa. However, on discovering a carefully concealed room at the villa, the policemen found something quite different from a still. The find disturbed all Norway--the room contained weapons, including heavy weapons as well as radio and electronic equipment intended for military purposes and other gear which could have equipped whole detachments.

As the newspapers DAGBLADET and FRIHETEN report, for a long time Meyer had been connected with Norwegian and U.S. intelligence organs and apparently had a direct connection with attempts to set up special "sabotage" groups here on the CIA's initiative. We reported this provocative activity this summer, when corresponding exposures were made on the other side of the ocean by former CIA leader W. Colby, who worked at the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm after the war, setting up illegal weapon chaches in northern Europe and selecting cadres. Norway's social democratic newspaper ROGALANDS AVIS pointed out at the time that American intelligence officers have been traveling around Norway since 1947, recruiting cadres to join "anticommunist groups." By the end of the sixties there were approximately 100 such groups in the country.

The future will show how the investigation of the "Meyer case" will proceed. However, some observers here are asking this question: What if the police had not gone looking for moonshine? What further unexpected finds are "awaiting their hour" in the rich villas here?

PCF'S MARCHAIS ATTACKS ARMS RACE, NATO, EEC ENLARGEMENT

LD241415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Paris, 18 November, TASS--Our aim to is build a peaceful Europe, G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], declared at a rally of working people in the department of Seine et Marne. He pointed out that France's communists are fully resolved to struggle for disarmament, the disbandment of military blocs, detente and peace.

The PCF secretary general sharply criticized attempts to reinforce the rule of monopolies in West European countries.

Today we live in a Europe, he went on to say, where the arms race, in which the tone is set by the United States and the FRG, is continuing. Many countries, including France, are being harmed.

French communists pronounce a decisive "No!" to plans for Atlantic integration and integration within a Common Market framework. The threat of losing freedom of action and independence in relations with its partners in the West European alliance already hangs over France. Foreign monopolies, Marchais pointed out, now virtually control entire sectors of the French economy.

The Common Market's further enlargement as a result of the entry of Spain, Portugal and Greece, Marchais declared in conclusion, will have very serious consequences for the working people of West Europe in the economic, social and political spheres. "Europe of the '12,'" he pointed out, "will have 8 million unemployed."

COMMENTATOR REFUTES REPORTED LINK BETWEEN ETA, KGB

LD272321Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Andreyev writes: The other day the Madrid newspaper INFORMACIONES told its readers about new "machinations of Moscow", this time aimed against the democratization process in Spain. According to the paper, "It has been proved that there are strong links between the ETA terrorist organization and secret Soviet services." Moreover, "there can be no longer any doubt that Moscow promotes the activities of that organization, which is doing its best to destabilise the democratic process in Spain by resorting to such means as murder and terror."

The INFORMACIONES cites truly fantastic details regarding meetings by a "KGB delegation" with the terrorists and quotes no less fantastic utterances by some "prominent Soviet figure" who allegedly told his Spanish interlocutor literally the following: "If you do not join NATO and allow us to use Spain as a bridgehead for penetrating Latin America--no more, no less--we shall leave you at peace in the Basque country".

Such absurdity hardly needs serious refutation. For both in Spain and outside it one can hardly find many people prepared to believe that the Soviet Union is interested in frustrating the democratization process, which allowed the Spanish people to get rid of the hateful regime of the Francoist dictatorship.

Yet the source of this information, more precisely,--misinformation, which the Madrid paper readily undertook to disseminate, raises no question. We have too high an opinion of the professional capacities of our Spanish journalist counterparts, to assume that such a crude lie could rise from their minds. Indeed, the quotations we cited, which the INFORMACIONES put into the mouth of a mythical "Moscow representative" is a typical sample of the cheap propaganda in the style of Mr Josef Luns and company, even if the NATO secretary general himself in this case is not to blame.

FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY LEADER ON RUMORS ABOUT SOVIET THREAT

LD241300Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--"The Soviet Union is vigorously fighting for international detente and is sincere in its striving for peace. The 16,000 Frenchmen, who made tourist trips to the Soviet land this year within the framework of the France-USSR society, could convince themselves of it," a TASS correspondent was told by Executive President of the society Gus Desson. He leads a delegation of the organization currently on a visit in Moscow in connection with the holding of the fourth conference of the USSR-France society.

"Some circles and mass information media in the West, including in France, persistently spread distorted information about the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the fact that French public knows little about the life of the Soviet people, Guy Desson went on to say.

"They spread in particular false rumours about some 'Soviet threat,' try to exaggerate some shortcomings but at the same time are reluctant to notice the tremendous successes achieved by the USSR on the road of socialist development."

"Therefore," Guy Desson stressed," our society sees its objective in the first place in telling the truth about the USSR. Numerous undertakings sponsored by the society help people familiarize themselves with various aspects in the life of Soviet people."

"A great role in the establishment of mutual understanding and development of relations between the Soviet and French peoples," the executive president of France-USSR society said in conclusion, is played by the regular meetings between the leaders of the two states, frequent exchanges of delegations at various levels."

SOVIET-FINNISH INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD252040Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1746 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 24 November, TASS--The 20th session of the Soviet-Finnish Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today. It was chaired by Ahti Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish side of the commission.

The commission examined issues of practical implementation of the long-term program for the development and intensification of the commercial and economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland until 1990. Signed in Moscow in May 1977 by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finland's President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, this program is of great importance for the further development of commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Participants in the meeting signed a protocol on the outcome of the session and outlined a plan of measures for the commission to take in 1979 to implement the long-term program.

The commission also approved recommendations on the outlook for the development of Soviet-Finnish trade in connection with preparations for the new 5-year trade agreement for 1981-1985.

The commission's next session is to be held in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1979.

KOSYGIN GREETS KREISKY ON AUSTRIA'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL

LD222322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, in which he passes on to the people of friendly Austria his congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national festival.

In his reply telegram, Bruno Kreisky expressed his sincere gratitude for the contratulations and passed on his best wishes.

SHAH SAYS EVENTS IN IRAN WILL NOT FORCE ABDICATION

LD251622Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 25, TASS--New anti-government protests were made in the past day in the Iranian capital and some other cities. According to eyewitnesses, several people were wounded during a clash between troops and participants in a large demonstration that was held this morning outside the building of the National Iranian Oil Company. The demonstrators demanded the release of workers of oil fields who had been arrested during a general strike. There were clashes between demonstrators and soldiers near the building of the Tehran Post Office.

The curfew operates from nine p.m. to five a.m. in the capital and eleven other large towns. Streets and squares are patrolled by large units of troops and police, while studies were resumed in primary schools of the capital and its suburbs; secondary schools and higher educational establishments of Tehran remain closed.

Islamabad, November 25, TASS--According to reports from Meshed, North Iran, a 100 thousand-strong demonstration of protest against the shooting of peaceful people by the government troops was held there. The mourning was announced in the town.

Religious leaders of Iran made a call to the country's population to hold on November 26 a general strike in protest against the shooting of the demonstration in Meshed. "The people will not tolerate violence," said an appeal issued by religious leaders of Iran in the town of Qom. "Reprisals will only strengthen its resolve to continue the struggle, the foundations for oppression will be ultimately destroyed."

The head of the military government, General Azhari, in his speech at the Senate recognized the seriousness of the situation. "Those who were not in Iran in the recent years and came here now can think that they arrived in a country that is in a state of war," he said. The government, he said, is faced with a difficult task of bringing the country back to the normal state.

Iran's minister of justice threatened with the use of the severest measures to persons who are "hiding from justice".

London, November 25, TASS--In an interview published in THE TIMES the Shah of Iran said that the events in the country cannot force him to abdicate since this will lead to a "civil war" and to the "split of the army into hostile groupings". The shah promised that after the order is restored, General Azhari will be removed from the post of the head of the military government and that "parliamentary elections with participation of different parties" will be held in Iran in June of next year.

According to the newspaper, the shah admitted that the present anti-government protests in Iran are not just something caused by subversive elements but are a manifestation of profound dissatisfaction of the people with how the country will run.

Paris, November 25, TASS--The press reports that influential leader of the Iranian opposition Khomeyni now staying in France made a call to the Iranian people to start a mass disobedience campaign to achieve resignation of the present military government. He urged workers and employees of enterprises of the oil industry to launch a general strike on December 2. "It should not be forgotten," he said, "that the government's profits from oil are spent to buy abroad the weapons with which peaceful people are killed and that a part of Iran's oil is provided to Israel, the enemy of the Islamic people".

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 November 1978 carries on page 5 a roundup of TASS reports on the troubles in Iran reproducing the item on F 1 verbatim but omitting paragraphs seven and eight on the shah's comments on the inadvisability of his abdication. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA for the 26th also reproduces the item, but incorporates the first paragraph--seven--on the shah's remarks, also omitting the second paragraph--eight. SELSKAYA ZHIZN for the 26th reproduces the first paragraph of the report--paragraph seven--up to "the military government" and all of the next paragraph--the eighth. IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for the 26th do not carry any version of item on F 1]

Demonstrations, Clashes Continue

LD271726Y Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 27, TASS--According to reports services [as received] from Tehran, millions of people in Iran responded yesterday to the call of the opposition National Front and a number of religious leaders for holding a general strike in protest against last weeks' shooting of a peaceful demonstration in Mashhad. Over a million people took part in the funeral procession in Mashhad. Big antigovernment demonstrations took place in Gorgan, Rezaiyeh, Gombad, Isfahan, Rasht, and many other cities. In many cases bloody clashes took place between the demonstrators, on the one hand, and troops and police, on the other. Tear gas and firearms were used to suppress antigovernment demonstrations. UPI says that according to some reports 35 persons were killed in Gorgan alone.

In Isfahan, there were many fires; power supply was cut off and so was telephone communication. The local military authorities prolonged the curfew by four hours.

In Tehran, just as in provincial cities, shops, bazaars and many government institutions and private firms were closed. In the area of the Aryamehr Technological University and in several streets in the centre of the city, big demonstrations were held under antigovernment slogans. Army units and policy were used to disperse them. The authorities detailed additional troop contingents for guarding the areas of Tehran University, the central bazaar and the embassies of the USA and Britain, where the most fierce clashes took place earlier between demonstrators and security forces.

The striking workers of the Tehran oil refinery went yesterday to the headquarters of the Iranian National Petroleum Company and demanded the release of the leaders of the recent oil workers' strike. But, just as the day before, police did not let the workers in and used tear gas against them. Inside the building the company's employees tried to hold a demonstration of solidarity with the striking workers but were dispersed by police.

UPI reports that employees of the Central Bank of Iran who also went on strike two days ago, circulated a list of 144 high-ranking officials who had a total of 2.4 billion dollars illegally transferred to their accounts at banks in the USA, West Europe and Israel in recent months. The list includes former Prime Minister Amuzegar, former and current ministers and high-ranking army officers.

General Azhari, the head of the military government, received a delegation of representatives of various sections of the Iranian population and, when addressing them, touched on a number of questions of the political crisis in the country. As in his previous speeches, the prime minister stressed the government's intention to put on trial all persons implicated in embezzlement and corruption. He also stressed the determination of the authorities to remove the causes of the present dangerous situation in the country. It follows from General Azhari's statement that the military government intends to continue to use force to suppress any actions against the regime.

Brussels, November 27, TASS--The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has published here a statement expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people for democracy and restoration of political liberties. It is stressed in the document specifically that this struggle is directed against widespread corruption and Iran's subjugation to the forces of imperialism.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY STATEMENT REFUTED

LD280748Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

["The Policy Which Has No Prospects"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, November 27, TASS--Prime Minister of Egypt Mustafa Khalil has made at the People's Assembly the government policy statement. He reaffirmed the intention of the Egyptian leadership to continue departing from President 'Abd an-Nasir's progressive course under the guise of "changing the erroneous conceptions" and "balancing the rights and obligations of the government and the people".

From M. Khalil's statement it is clear that the position of the Egyptian population remains hard because of growing prices, arbitrary actions of traders who wax fat on speculations, of aggravating housing and transport problems. Giving hopes that the difficulties of the Egyptian economy will be resolved in the near future, M. Khalil thus admitted the inefficiency of the "open door" policy, of the line of rapprochement with Western countries, carried out by the present Egyptian leadership. Indicative in this respect are his words that foreign investments cannot replace Egypt's exploitation of its own resources and mobilization of internal accumulations. The Egyptian premier said at the same time that the government would continue encouraging the developing of the private sector.

The foreign policy course of the Egyptian Government, as is clear from the statement, remains unchanged. Egypt, M. Khalil said, will abide by the stand set fourth by As-Sadat in November last year in the Israeli Knesset, which is known to be aimed at attaining a separate settlement with Israel, in isolation from other Arab countries. In the statement there are compliments towards Western countries and the United States, which masterminds the traitorous course of the Egyptian leadership. It reiterates unfounded attacks on the Soviet Union and Arab countries, which do not approve of the political course of the present Egyptian leadership.

In the policy statement there is almost complete absence of long-term aims, common plans and tasks of the present Cabinet, and there is no appraisal of activities of the previous governments, and this, in the opinion of local commentators, shows that the internal and foreign policy carried out by the Government of Egypt holds no prospects and is fruitless.

Statement, Peace Talks Discussed

LD280040Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a statement made Sunday, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said his country was not looking for a separate agreement with Israel. Such statements are uttered by Cairo almost everyday. The purpose behind this, as political commentators observe, is to create the general impression that Cairo was seeking a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East that included the Palestinian question.

According to the Washington Post, such statements are directed to those at the Baghdad summit conference who called the Egyptian president's isolationist policy shameful. Therefore, we see that he is compelled to maneuver because he failed to secure support from those he had relied on--the moderate Arab regimes, as the United States calls them.

The well-informed U.S. and Western press confirm that despite the negative and sharp reaction in the Arab world to As-Sadat's steps, he is determined to sign the agreement with Israel regardless of his isolation. It is worth noting in this connection that As-Sadat has regretted that the agreement might not be signed until after he and the Israeli prime minister receive the Nobel Peace Prize. At this point it is affirmed that the Egyptian president will sign the separate peace agreement with the aggressor in accordance with the U.S. terms. Therefore it was not by chance, as the commentators noted, that AL-AHRAM hastened to publish the text of the agreement proposed by Washington. What is interesting about this agreement is Article 2, which clearly stipulates that the permanent borders between Egypt and Israel will be established before looking into the question of the Gaza Strip.

This U.S. proposal does not even mention the West Bank. Therefore Cairo is vainly trying to portray itself as defender of the Palestinian territories. The statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Vance at a recent press conference is very clear. During his conversation about linking the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip--the matter over which Cairo is making great propaganda--Cyrus Vance declared that the entire question is summed up in the attempt to reach an agreement over two sentences. According to the firm convictions of the U.S. secretary of state, some way must be found to solve this issue which does not exceed a quarter [words indistinct] the issue, according to the New York Times, lies in the fact that As-Sadat's demands are worded vaguely and loosely, thus making it difficult to consider it a legal document.

MEDIA COMMENT ON SEPARATE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Treaty Nears Completion

LD272150Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 27, TASS--The formulation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal is nearing completion. Following the publication of the draft treaty and the secret supplements to it, Tel Aviv announced that it believes the Washington negotiations practically over. According to reports from Jerusalem, Prime Minister Begin told the cabinet that the Israeli delegation will go back to Washington only for initialing the text of the treaty, but not for further negotiations.

As to the Egyptian president, he has again expressed the conviction that the treaty with Israel will be signed "sooner or later". Meanwhile the Egyptian side is insisting on the resumption of the talks. American observers attach little importance to such "stubborness" on the part of Cairo during the concluding stages of its capitulatory bargaining with Israel. Actually, they point out, As-Sadat is already prepared to sign the treaty, but is pretending to be intransigent, striving to pose as a "defender of Arab interests".

Beirut, November 27, TASS--The separate Egyptian-Israeli accords reached at Camp David with U.S. assistance, constitute another link in the chain of American imperialist conspiracies against the Arab peoples, declared the chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat. In an interview for the Lebanese weekly AL-USBU AL-ARABI he firmly rejected the Israeli project of so-called "administrative autonomy" for the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector, and pointed out that the Palestine Arab people will carry on its just struggle to restore its legitimate national rights. Touching on the separate bargaining between Egypt and Israel, Yasir 'Arafat noted that, following the conclusion of the Camp David accords, the finalising of the deal is but a matter of time, and that rumours about "difficulties" in the talks are being spread in order to justify Cairo's capitulatory position in the eyes of world public opinion. The chairman of the PLO Executive called for strengthening friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and first of all with the Soviet Union, which resolutely supports the Arab peoples' just struggle for lasting peace in the Middle East.

'Secret Supplements' to Treaty

LD272232Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Valentin Lyapin Commentary]

[Text] The mist around the separate talks, first in Camp David and then in Washington, is going away. Participants in the talks, conducted under the aegis of the United States, do not feel like playing hide-and-seek any longer. It was one month ago that President as-Sadat declared that the treaty was ready by 90 percent and the sides were on the threshold of signing it. So the draft of the treaty was published apparently to prepare the public for the final results of the so-called historic mission of As-Sadat started a year ago by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem occupied by Israel.

The Egyptian president has been claiming all along that he seeks a comprehensive agreement in the interests of all Arabs rather than a separate treaty, but the published text of a treaty refutes these claims because the draft is nothing but a separate accord that covers only the Sinai Peninsula and leaves Israel with full control of all the rest of the Arab territories it occupies. According to the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, the draft treaty does not provide for meeting Egypt's demand for a timetable on granting autonomy to the Palestinians on the Western Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. And there is scanty autonomy envisaged by the plan of the Israeli prime minister, Begin.

But the published text of the treaty is only the visible part of the iceberg. Its submerged part, that has to be hidden from public view for the time being, is made up of secret supplements. One of them has been revealed by the Israeli press. It deals with commitments that Egypt pledges to assume after the conclusion of a separate deal, which actually means that Cairo pledges to open the doors wide to Israel's economic expansion in Egypt. There are other supplements, too. The American magazine SEVEN DAYS has divulged plans to create an American-Israeli military alliance and draw Egypt into it as its junior partner. It is quite in line with a statement Senator Henry Jackson made after his visits to Jerusalem and Cairo. He emphasized that an Egyptian-Israeli treaty could lead to the creation of a system of joint defense that would include the United States, Egypt and Israel to protect the energy resources of the Middle East in the interests of the Western world. Protect from whom, one may wonder? Apparently from the entire Arab world that rejects the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and American-Israeli terms for a settlement.

The smokescreen concealing the details of the deal has not been dissipated in full, but what is known is enough to conclude that the deal is directed against the Arabs. It leads not to peace but to heighten tension in the Middle East.

Fatah Leader on Treaty

LD272328Y Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Andrey Ostalskiy reports:

The Egyptian-Israeli dialogue is directed at creating a reactionary proimperialist and prozionist alliance for struggle against progressive forces in the Middle East and in Africa, stated memberof the Fatah Central Council Abu Salih.

In an interview for a TASS correspondent, the Palestinian leader pointed out that the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords ignore the Palestine Arab people's right to independence, giving Israel the possibility of continuing the military occupation of Arab lands. These accords, he stressed, turned Egypt into a tool of imperialism for striking blows at the revolutionary and national-liberation movement.

As it rejects the American settlement plan, Abu Salih stated, the Arab people of Palestine strives towards a lasting peace in the Middle East, based on the recognition of its rights to self-determination and to an independent state in its homeland. The member of the Fatah Central Council highly assessed the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are striving for a just solution of the Palestine problem.

ISRAELI MILITARISTS 'SUSPICIOUSLY ACTIVE' IN LEBANON

LD272320Y Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Korzelev reports:

At the time when tension has somewhat subsided in Beirut, alarming news is being received from southern Lebanon. Together with the right wing Christian forces, the Israeli militarists are suspiciously active there of late. The Israelis are building a road from the port of Raml to the border, are reconstructing the military airfield at Marj al-Khayam and fortifications in one of the border areas. At Yarin they have pulled down several houses and began building in their place a military center for training the right-wing Christian militia, which cooperates closely with Tel Aviv. The inhabitants are being forcibly evicted from the villages in place of which new fortified positions are being built, trenches are being dug. Israeli soldiers have fenced off a big border area from Djayl al-Dir to Marun al-Qasa, have put up an observation post at Hall Najir, which is strategically located.

The military formations of the conservatives are following in the footsteps of their patrons. They are oppressing the peasants, taking heavily the local population, prohibiting the inhabitants to buy Lebanese goods and enforcing upon them Israeli products.

The isolationists have again shelled the area between Kafr Hammam and Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, and also the populated locality of Ibi-as-Saqy. Several shells exploded close to the positions held by the United Nations interim forces in the south of the country. Two Israeli warplanes overflew Beirut today. They were driven off by the anti-aircraft artillery of the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES HUSAYN ON JORDANIAN HOLIDAY

LD231226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, a telegram conveying sincere congratulation to the friendly Jordanian people on the occasion of their national holiday and wishing them fortune, well-being and success in the struggle for a firm and just peace in the Near East.

In his reply telegram Husayn ibm Talal expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and conveyed to the friendly Soviet people wishes for progress, peace and prosperity.

PDRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED WARSAW PACT STATEMENT

LD272255Y Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 27, TASS--We assess the statement on the Middle East made by the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty nations as one more expression of political support given to the Arab peoples by our friends in the struggle to thwart the criminal plans of world imperialism, which is striving to undermine the progressive regimes in our region, to place under its undivided control the natural resources of this part of the world, a TASS correspondent was told by Sal'm Sal'h Muhammad, head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the All-Arab People's Congress, secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The statement on the Middle East, he said, is proof of the principled stand of the Soviet Union and other nations of the socialist community, which invariably side with the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples for the implementation of their lawful rights.

This important political document, S.S. Muhammad stressed, is of particular importance precisely now that As-Sadat, acting with the blessing and under the patronage of American imperialism, is prepared to sign a separate "peace" treaty with the rulers of Israel. The manoeuvres of the Egyptian regime, which advertises its differences with Tel Aviv and recalls its delegation from Washington now and again, are nothing but a futile attempt to deceive the Arab peoples. These manoeuvres, however, cannot conceal the treacherous character of the prepared deal.

In these conditions, S.S. Muhammad stressed, the All-Arab People's Congress, which met in the Syrian capital, has unanimously condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. The participants of the congress declared that the plot of imperialism, zionism and reaction would run up against the opposition of the forces that come out for peace, freedom, national independence and progress.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW MOROCCAN ENVOY

LD271145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Yesterday in the Kremlin, Abdelkhalek Kebbaj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Morocco, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and A. Kebbaj, talks were held on questions of mutual interest. M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in them.

BREZHNEV, TURKISH PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD231420Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Fahri Koruturk, president of Turkey, in which he conveyed congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress to the Turkish people on the occasion of the country's national festival, the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic.

In a reply telegram the president of Turkey expressed great gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes of prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The telegrams express the conviction that the relations of neighborliness and friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey will be favorably developed further to the benefit of both countries and of world peace.

Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit expressing sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity and success on the occasion of the Turkish festival.

In a reply telegram, B. Ecevit expressed gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes for success and happiness to the Soviet people.

AP CONFIRMS 'SECRET' U.S. PLAN FOR CYPRUS

LD252322Y Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

["Against the Interests of the People of Cyprus"--TASS headoine]

[Text] New York, November 25, TASS--Soon after the U.N. circles learned of the existence of a secret U.S. plan with regard to the Cyprus problem, the ASSOCIATED PRESS confirmed the existence of such a plan. It transpired from the report of the agency that the so-called new American proposals represent a perpetuation of the actual division of the island under the guise of a federal state consisting of two "autonomous regions." The plan provides, among others, for creation in the areas of the Greek and the Turkish communities their own executive and legislative organs of power which would be vested with authority which would not be within the purview of the federal government.

In the words of the agency, Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou and the government had taken a decision to obtain additional explanations with regard to the U.S. secret plan for a "settlement" of the Cyprus problem.

The U.N. circles have drawn attention to the fact that this time the U.S. has again chosen the path of behind-the-scene deals. In the meantime, however, if what was at issue was a genuine settlement of the Cyprus problem, the U.S. diplomacy could openly and publicly come up with its initiatives. And there were possibilities for this. Thus, for instance, the U.N. General Assembly, literally a few days ago, had completed consideration of the item on the situation in Cyprus by adopting a resolution stressing the necessity for an immediate and effective implementation of U.N. decisions as a viable basis to settle the Cyprus problem and calling for an end to any outside interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. At present, the Cyprus problem is being discussed at the sessions of the U.N. Security Council.

Washington, however, preferred other avenues for action. It publicly refused to support the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution while it privately, embarked on an attempt to impose some "framework for a Cyprus settlement." The question arises: Is not what is at issue yet another attempt to utilize the Cyprus problem for implementing the military and strategic U.S. designs in the Eastern Mediterranean? It is well known that the imperialist circles have for a long time been dreaming of railroading, behind a U.S. front, such a "settlement" in which the United Nations would have no part but which would perpetuate the actual partition of the island.

Nicosia, November 25, TASS--The forces of international reaction continue their subversive activity in the Cyprus problem trying to impose a settlement running counter to the interests of the Cypriot people. This is pointed out in an resolution of the international trade union conference of solidarity with the fighting people of Cyprus, which was held here.

In the document, the representatives of trade unions from 24 countries expressed their profound concern over the continued foreign occupation of part of the island. They condemned the violation of the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, voicing a resolute protest against any attempts to liquidate Cyprus as an independent state through its partition or merger with other states.

The resolution calls on the parties concerned to speedily renew constructive intercommunal negotiations under the aegis of the U.S. secretary-general and welcomes the efforts aimed at restoring the ties and normal relations between the island's Greek and Turkish communities.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO TU MEETING IN NICOSIA

LD222116Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 22, TASS--An international trade union conference of solidarity with the fighting people of Cyprus opened here today. It is attended by representative of trade union organisations from 24 countries, including a delegation of the All- Union Central Council of Trade Unions. They will discuss the situation in Cyprus and also the tasks of trade unions in strengthening and broadening international solidarity with the Cyprus people who are upholding independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic.

President of the republic Spiros Kiprianou has sent a message to the participants in the conference, which stresses that the Cyprus problem has never been rooted in contradictions between the Greek and Turkish communities of the island.

From generation to generation, Greek and Turkish cypriots lived side by side, in peace and friendship. The Cyprus problem is rooted in foreign aggression and occupation of a part of the island, which makes all the Cyprus people suffer. "A peace settlement of our problems, the message points out, can be attained only in the framework of implementation of the U.N. resolutions of Cyprus."

Spiros Kiprianou emphasized that the people and the government of the country are fully determined to search for such a solution of the Cyprus matter that would make Cyprus a united, independent, sovereign, non-aligned and demilitarised state, with equal rights ensured to all its citizens.

AKEL ISSUES STATEMENT ON UN RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS

LD270014Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 26, TASS--The Politbureau of the CC of the Progressive Party of Cyprus Working People (AKEL) published a statement in connection with a resolution on Cyprus adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, and the appeal of the Cyprus Government to the U.N. Security Council. The statement notes that, thanks to the firm support of the socialist and nonaligned countries, of all sincere friends of Cyprus, the U.N. General Assembly adopted an effective resolution on Cyprus, giving full support to the republic's sovereignty, territorial integrity and policy of nonalignment. Meanwhile, NATO countries, led by U.S. once again manifested in the U.N. their hostility to the just cause of the Cypriot people. These forces met with hostility the appeal of Cyprus to the U.N. Security Council, and are dragging out a discussion of the Cyprus question in that international body.

The Politbureau of the Akel CC states once again that the Cyprus question must be solved in the U.N. framework only. So far as intercommunal negotiations are concerned, in order to be constructive, they must be held under the aegis of the U.N. general secretary, and be based on the U.N. resolutions and accords reached by the late president of the republic Archbishop Makarios and the leader of the Cypriot Turks R. Denktash.

The Politbureau of the Akel CC underlines the need to consolidate the unity of the patriotic and democratic forces of Cyprus in order to successfully oppose the new machinations of imperialism and its accomplices spearheaded against the interests of the Cyprus people.

'DISCRIMINATION' AGAINST KKE IN GREEK PARLIAMENT CENSURED

LD241633Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov dispatch "Discrimination Continues"]

[Text] Athens, 22 November--As a government spokesman has declared, the Greek Communist Party [KKE] will not be recognized as a "parliamentary party," and the restrictions that exist for so-called "groups" of deputies will continue to be applied to it.

Under the existing regulation here, a party which has collected 10 percent of the electors' votes in an election or which has 15 deputies is recognized as a parliamentary party. However, this rule is applied with many reservations, as a result of which parties in the Greek Parliament which have received a considerably smaller percentage of votes in elections and which have four deputies or even one deputy have been recognized as "parliamentary" parties.

In last November's elections 9.36 percent of voters voted for the KKE, and 11 communists won seats. At the same time, as a result of the crisis in the union of the Democratic Center Party and the defection of a number of its deputies either to the "independents" or to the ruling "New Democracy" Party, the Communist party became the third largest party in parliament in terms of numbers of deputies. Taking account of this, as well as the fact that the KKE, which is now celebrating its 60th anniversary, is the country's oldest political party, communists have advocated revising parliament's charter and recognizing the KKE's rights. They have been supported by the pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party, which has the second largest number of seats after the ruling party, and by broad political and public forces from the ranks of the government's democratic opposition.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MENGISTU VISIT

LD271558Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--Follows the text of joint Soviet-Ethiopian communique:

At the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 16 to 26 November 1978.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the distinguished guest and his party visited the Uzbek SSR, the Georgian SSR and Crimea where they familiarized themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people in the fields of economy, science and culture, with the work of party, soviet and economic bodies. Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party were everywhere accorded a warm welcome which reflects the friendly feelings binding the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples.

During the visit, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR; B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of socialist Ethiopia; Berhanu Baye and Gesese Wolde Kidan, members of the PMAC Standing Committee; Yehwalashet Girma, member of the PMAC Central Committee; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the PMAC, held talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of comradely frankness, friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side: N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; S.A. Skatchkov, chairman of the State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations; N.V. Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union; L.F. Ilichev, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR; E.M. Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.E. Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia; V.A. Ustinov, head of department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

On the Ethiopian side: Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Getachew Kibret, political adviser in the Council of Ministers, Tsegaye Meshesha, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR.

The two sides held a comprehensive and constructive exchange of views on questions of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia as well as on certain topical international problems of mutual interest.

The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, informed the Soviet leaders of the advancement of the national democratic revolution, the successes scored of the national democratic revolution, the successes scored in defending the gains of the people of Ethiopia against the encroachments by the internal counter-revolutionaries and external reaction. It was noted that the economic and social transformation of the country and the creation of the foundations for a new society are becoming the priority task of the current stage of the revolution.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also expressed his deep gratitude to the Soviet people, the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for their genuine and unreserved support to the Ethiopian revolution when it was threatened by reactionary forces from within and externally coordinated aggression. He thanked the Soviet Union for its principled position it has taken in all international forums in favour of revolutionary Ethiopia.

The Soviet leaders gave to the Ethiopian friends an outline of the achievements of the Soviet Union in implementing the plans of communist construction and of the foreign policy activities of the Soviet Government aimed at continuing and deepening the process of detente, strengthening peace and international security. They also expressed appreciation of and support for the economic and social development programme upon which Ethiopia is now embarking.

Having reviewed the state and prospects of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, the two sides note that their steady development corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes towards the strengthening of peace and stability in Africa. The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that a number of new concrete steps have been recently made in developing the multi-faceted Soviet-Ethiopian co-operation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The two sides have agreed that they will continue to broaden the mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation. An important contribution to the implementation of these taks is the training of Ethiopian national personnel at educational establishments in the USSR and also locally, with the assistance of Soviet instructors.

Taking account of the level of friendly relations achieved by the USSR and Ethiopia, the two sides decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and socialist Ethiopia.

The treaty was signed in Moscow on November 20, 1978, by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia for socialist Ethiopia. The leaders of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia expressed their conviction that the treaty will serve as a firm foundation for the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Ethiopia, the strengthening of their solidarity in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace, national liberation and social progress. The Soviet-Ethiopian treaty is concluded in full conformity with the United Nations Charter and is not directed against any third countries. It is motivated by the concern of developing broad international cooperation and will be an important factor of peace and security in that region of Africa.

During the exchange of opinions on main international questions it was confirmed that the views of both sides on the problems under discussion are identical.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia noted with satisfaction that the irresistible process of the further change of the correlation of forces in favour of peace, democracy and socialism is continuing in world politics. At the same time the international situation remains complex, since imperialism and reaction are continuing their attempts to interfere with international detente, step up the arms race and bring the world back to the times of "cold war". In this connection, the need was stressed for enhancing the vigilance of the peoples and for a further intensification of efforts by all peace-loving states to rebuff the imperialist policy detrimental to the cause of peace and social progress.

The two sides consider that the policy of the Peking leaders constitutes a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism. Pursuing their big power hegemonistic objectives, they join the most reactionary forces of imperialism, inflict damage on the revolutionary and national liberation movement, conduct a slanderous campaign against the countries of socialism, progressive forces of the world and overtly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The USSR and socialist Ethiopia condemn China's rude, chauvinistic pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and reaffirm once again their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people firmly defending the inviolability of their territory, independence, the right to carry on socialist construction free from outside interference and pressure.

Being guided by the interests of peace and international security, the USSR and socialist Ethiopia pronounced themselves in favour of a successful completion of the ongoing negotiations on the questions of the limitation of the arms race and on disarmament. Emphasis was made in this context on the special importance of a successful completion of the work on an agreement between the USSR and USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The Ethiopian side declared its support for the proposals of the Soviet Union submitted to the thirty-third session of the UN General Assembly to conclude an international convention on the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear states and on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where there are no such weapons at present. The Soviet and Ethiopian sides have reviewed the situation in Africa They noted that imperialism is, as before, the main obstacle in the way to a complete and final liberation of Africa from the shackles of colonialism and racism. By supporting the anti-popular, racist regimes in southern Africa, imperialist powers are attempting, through various manoeuvres, to deprive the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of the fruits of their long and selfless struggle for independence, to substitute the pseudo-settlement on a neo-colonialist basis for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia reaffirmed their known position as regards the ways of solving the problems of southern Africa. They believed that in present-day conditions the unity of action and the cohesion of all components of the national independence movements of southern Africa and the progressive forces supporting them are acquiring importance of principle.

The two sides note that the imperialist and racist forces would not give up their attempts to complicate the situation on the African Continent, to foment fratricidal conflicts and to take advantage of the tension to oppose the progressive development of African states. Both sides reaffirmed the necessity for political settlement of the situation in the Horn of Africa on the basis of renunciation of territorial claims, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The participants in the talks noted with concern the aggravation of the situation on the Ugandan-Tanzanian border which is contrary to the interests of the peoples of those countries, and expressed the hope that the conflict will be settled in accordance with the UN Charter and the known decisions of the OAU.

The two sides highly appreciate the activity of the Organization of African Unity, its contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the continent against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. They believe that the OAU can and must intensify its efforts in search of a peaceful settlement of the existing controversial issues, in the establishment and maintenance of a healthy political climate in Africa. In reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the USSR and socialist Ethiopia resolutely condemned the separate accords reached between Israel and Egypt with the participation of the USA as directed against the interests of the Arab peoples and hampering the attainment of genuine peace in that region.

The two sides expressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on a basis of withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state and also the guarantee of the right of all states of the region to independent existence and development. They noted with satisfaction that the conference of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries held in Baghdad this November has made an important contribution to bringing together the forces opposing the course of surrender in the Middle East affairs and advocating a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to the Soviet leaders and the people of the Soviet Union for the fraternal welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his party.

The two sides gave a high appraisal of the results of the visit to the Soviet Union of the chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. This visit will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam extended an invitation to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev to pay an official, friendly visit to Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The timing of the visit will be agreed upon in due course.

NIYAZBEKOV INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO LIBERIA

ID271502Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 27 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--"The development of parliamentary contacts will help further strengthen the friendly Soviet-Liberian relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries", a TASS correspondent has been told by Sabir Niyazbekov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He led a Soviet parliamentary delegation who stayed in Liberia on an official visit at the invitation of the legislative assembly of that republic.

"We have been deeply moved by the exclusively warm reception in Liberia, the friendliness, the interest of the rank-and-file people of that republic in the land of the Soviets," Sabir Niyazbekov said. He pointed out that the Soviet delegation reciprocated last year's visit of Liberia's parliamentarians to the Soviet Union.

"We have got an opportunity to know more about that African country and to become convinced of its people's striving for peace," stressed the head of the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians.

He has recalled that the Republic of Liberia is the first country in tropical Africa that hoisted the flag of independence. Together with other members of the Organisation of African Unity, the republic is now actively supporting the struggle against the vestiges of racism and colonialism on the continent. "In this struggle the peoples of independent Africa can count on the all-round support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries", stressed Sabir Niyazbekov.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the country's biggest industrial and trade firm Mesurado, and made a round of an agricultural college, and viewed a residential district in Monrovia's suburb. "[Words indistinct] we felt particular attention and good will of the official authorities and personally the president of the country, William Tolbert," stressed the head of the delegation. At a reception in honour of the Soviet parliamentarians, the president expressed confidence that the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation will become a major stage in the development of friendly relations between the two countries", [quotation marks as received] said Sabir Niyazbekov.

ANGOLAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SESSION ENDS, ISSUES DOCUMENT

ID271444Y Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 27 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Luanda, November 27, TASS--The translation into life of the socialist course of development and the strengthening of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola demand that the entire Angolan people be constantly vigilant and be ready to stand up for defence of the revolutionary gains, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. This is stated in the final document issued here by the session of the PRA's Revolutionary Council, which concluded its work in the Angolan capital.

The supreme state power body of the republic urged the working people of the PRA to strive to implement the decisions of the First Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party. The country's major task, the document points out, is to advance the economy, without which it is impossible to consolidate the gains of the revolution.

As is emphasized in the session's resolution, political and ideological cohesion of the ranks of the MPLA-Workers' Party and the strengthening of its contacts with the mass organisations of the working people play an increasing role in the solution of the tasks assigned.

The session adopted decisions on questions of raising the effectiveness of the work of news bodies and also endorsed a number of laws on the reform of the PRA's justice bodies.

JAPAN BARS DPRK FROM TOKYO KOREAN UNIFICATION TALKS

LD271344Y Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 27, TASS--The second international conference on peaceful unification of Korea opened today in the Japanese capital. Taking part in the conference are about 430 delegates from 45 countries. The conference will last for three days and will discuss the tasks of the struggle for peaceful solution of the Korean problem. The Japanese Government refused to issue entrance visas to a delegation of the KDPR. The progressive forces of Japan regard these actions of official Tokyo as actual support for the aggressive policy of Washington and the Seoul puppet regime.

OHIRA'S VICTORY OVER FUKUDA MAY LEAD TO 'SMILE DIPLOMACY'

OW271229Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (KYODO)--The Soviet Union might turn to a "smile diplomacy" toward Japan under the leadership of Masayoshi Ohira, Liberal-Democratic Party secretary general, who is certain to succeed Takeo Fukuda as prime minister.

Soviet sources in Moscow welcomed the reports from Tokyo that Fukuda, who signed a Japan-China peace treaty, would be replaced by Ohira. But the sources appeared bewildered because Ohira himself had been instrumental in paving the way for the peace treaty by visiting Peking in September, 1972. The sources said the departure of Fukuda and his foreign minister, Sunao Sonoda, who personally signed the peace treaty in Peking, might serve Japan and the Soviet Union in improving their chilled relations. The Soviet Union has expressed its desire for closer ties with Japan for its economic development. Besides, the Soviet Union hopes to improve ties with Japan in the political field as well to ease its fear of a possible military alliance grouping together Japan, China, the U.S. and West Europe.

17TH SESSION OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SECURITY TALKS HELD

LD271732Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 27, TASS--The 17th session of the Japanese-American consultative commission on the security treaty was held here today. It endorsed "the main principles of Japanese-American cooperation in defence". This document is a detailed plan of strategic deployment of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces in the Far East. The plan sets forth the tasks of the ground, naval and air forces, intelligence organs of the two countries and also of the U.S. nuclear force for eventuality of "extraordinary circumstances". The adoption of the document is considered here as a further step towards consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES JAPANESE NEW LIBERAL CLUB PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD241212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Kosygin received Kono, chairman of the Japanese New Liberal Club Party, in the Kremlin today. Kono, a deputy in the Japanese Diet, is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group. In the course of the conversation, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the joint opinion was expressed of the need to strengthen neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan, in the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. It was stressed that the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations would facilitate the establishment of stable peace and security in Asia.

U.S.-UK CARIBBEAN NAVAL MANEUVERS 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD271649Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Boris Orekhov article: "Along the Path of Provocations"]

[Text] News agencies have reported that joint maneuvers by the U.S. and British Navies and Airforces have been going on for about a week now in the Gulf of Mexico and the northwest Caribbean. A number of circumstances are striking here.

In terms of their scale and the quantity of combat equipment being utilized in them, these maneuvers are the biggest since 1962. The US.S. is contributing some 20,000 men, 36 surface warships, 2 nuclear submarines and more than 300 aircraft to the operation, Britain's "contribution" is a cruiser, 6 destroyers and 1 nuclear submarine. The seriousness of the action is also indicated by the duration of the maneuvers--they are to last 3 weeks. Nor can one help noting the geographical area chosen for them--the U.S. and British warships are plying the Caribbean only 50 miles off the Cuban coast.

What aims are the organizers of the military exercises pursuing? The maneuvers are being held at a time when the anti-Cuban campaign has once again falred up in Washington. According to AFP, the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that "Gulf X-79," as these exercises are called, is intended to "impress" Havana.

Thus, the provocative anti-Cuban character of the maneuvers is not only being camouflaged but is even being deliberately highlighted.

At the same time, it is obvious that these actions are also pursuing broader aims. These are to demonstrate the military might of the United States and Britain in the immediate vicinity of the shores of Latin America--a continent where the flame of the people's struggle for freedom and independence is burning ever brighter. In this connection, one cannot help recalling that, as recent events have once again shown, Somoza's power in Nicaragua is maintained by means of American military and political aid and that the dictatorships in a number of other Latin American countries, including Pinochet's bloody regime, rely on support from Washington. The recent maneuvers by the U.S. and Chilean Navies are certainly no coincidence either.

The Pentagon and the British Admiralty are presently "showing the flag" in the spirit of "gunboat diplomacy." But the maneuvers' organizers have obviously failed to take into account the fact that the time has past when this diplomacy could yield results. Nowadays no one will succeed in intimidating the patriots who are waging a just struggle against reaction and for social progress through demonstrations of military might.

OPPOSITION ACHIEVES 'MAJOR SUCCESS' IN BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS

LD220919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[text] Brasilia, 17 November, TASS--The Brazilian parliamentary elections have ended in considerable success for the opposition forces' candidates in major cities. The preliminary election results indicate the increasing influence of the country's only legal opposition party--the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]--not only in the country's most economically and politically important states but also in certain regions regarded as strongholds of the ruling party. In commentators' opinion, this reflects the Brazilian people's desire for profound political and socioeconomic transformations. On the eve of the parliamentary elections the Brazilian Communist Party, which is banned by the authorities, issued an appeal for people to vote for the MDB candidates.

According to available data, the MDB will consolidate its positions in the federal Senate and National Congress Chamber of Deputies, considerably increasing its number of representatives. As commentators note, the opposition forces have managed to achieve a major success despite the virtual ban on the MDB's propaganda program via the mass media.

BRAZILIAN CP PLENUM ISSUES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC DEMANDS

LD280755Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Rome, 20 November, TASS--As the newspaper VOZ OPERARIA (central organ of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB]) reports, a PCB Central Committee plenum was held in November. The plenum discussed the situation in the country, the party's tasks, the Brazilian trade union movement and organizational questions.

The plenum pointed out that a new political situation characterized by the growing struggle to democratize the country has taken shape in Brazil. In addition to other democratic and progressive forces, the struggle has been actively joined by the working class, which advocates not only the implementation of its economic demands but also profound political transformations. In particular, workers demand the convening of a constituent assembly to draft a democratic constitution, participation in the country's political life, a general amnesty for political prisoners and freedom to set up trade unions. A front for the restoration of democracy has been created, uniting numerous organizations of democratic and progressive forces. Under these conditions the PCB Central Committee plenum considered it necessary to step up the party's activity in broadening and strengthening the unity of all forces struggling for democratic freedoms. It is emphasized that Brazilian communists understand the struggle for democracy as a constituent part of the struggle for socialism.

The plenum's statement on the trade union movement gives Brazilian communists the task of struggling for the further cohesion and unity of the working class and turning it into the leading force of the democratic movement. In achieving this aim, the plenum considers it important to create a unified trade union center of Brazil's working people.

The resolution on organizational questions emphasizes that the PCB adheres to the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and that it seeks to become a mass "workers party in terms of ideology, policy and structure." The plenum urged Brazilian communists and all the country's democratic forces to struggle resolutely for the PCB's legalization.

To conclude the plenum's work, a greetings message was adopted to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The plenum expressed solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are being subjected to constant provocations by Peking's leaders, and also proclaimed solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and other Latin American peoples struggling against reaction and facism.

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NICARAGUAN REGIME REPORTED

LD270037Y Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 26, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Prague. The World Federation of Trade Unions issued an appeal for launching a broad campaign of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

A statement published here by the federation says the Nicaraguan people are displaying heroism and staunchness in the struggle to topple the hateful regime. Only active support from American imperialism is keeping Somoza in power. This support once again lays bare the real face of the so-called "upholders" of human rights.

New York. A number of noted U.S. public figures and trade unionists demanded an immediate end to Washington's military, economic and diplomatic relations with Somoza's reactionary regime.

In a letter to the President and secretary of state they demand also the withdrawal of American servicemen from Nicaragua, who are there under the guise of a "group of military assistance", and end to the training of Nicaraguan Army officers and soldiers, and a refusal to deliver arms to Nicaragua. The authors of the letter urge the government to stop any further financing of the bloody atrocities perpetrated by the Nicaraguan military.

Panama, November 26, TASS. The Panamian paper EL MATUTIONO has strongly condemned Washington's diplomacy aimed at saving its stooge in Nicaragua. The paper reports that Washington put forth a new plan in order to keep Somoza in power. It involves the imposition of a "plebiscite" on the Nicaraguan people, fully controlled by the dictatorial regime. This is nothing but a farce, with the crudest violation of basic human rights.

Mexico City. A meeting of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against Somoza's regime was held here. Its participants spoke of the importance of the Nicaraguan patriots' struggle for the anti-imperialist movement throughout the Latin American Continent. They urged the Mexican people to support that struggle still more actively.

U.S. OPPOSED TO DEMOCRATIC REGIME IN NICARAGUA

LD272237Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in the United States, Yuriy Soltan, reports:

Concern is growing in official Washington circles in connection with the increasing tension in Nicaragua. Mediation attempts by a commission headed by William Bowdler, director of Intelligence and Research of the U.S. State Department, [words indistinct] dictator Somoza and to make peace between him and the opposition, have not been successful. After Somoza's refusal to resign, representatives of 14 parties and groups belonging to the opposition front announced that they (?were declaring) civil war against the bloody dictatorship. The United States tried to make use of the negotiating period to strengthen the position of the dictator. During the past 2 months large supplies of arms have been sent to Somoza from Israel and other Western countries with Washington's blessing. He has succeeded in almost doubling the strength of his National Guard, an organization of murderers and (?cutthroats).

The Pentagon is discussing the possibility of direct military intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. Plans for landing Marines in Nicaragua from the U.S. aircraft carrier standing by off the country's coast in the event of the need to evacuate Americans from Nicaragua have already been prepared. It is also planned to use U.S. military aircraft based in the Panama Canal Zone for this purpose. In private conversations, officials in Washington frankly say that a democratic regime in Nicaragua is not acceptable to the United States, since this might lead to a chain reaction in other Central American countries.

CUBAN TU CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA 28 NOVEMBER

LD281010Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 28 nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, November 28, TASS--The 14th Congress of the Trade Union of the Cuban working people opens today in the Cuban capital. Representatives of all the provinces of the Republic of Cuba, as well as delegates of trade union organisations from more than 110 countries will take part in the congress.

ARGENTINE CP LEADER CALLS FOR 'RENEWED DEMOCRACY'

LD240804Y Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 24, TASS--It is necessary to set a time-table for the attainment of the democratic goals and start completing the process, which begain in March 1976, when the military came to power and promised the country a "renewed democracy," said General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Jeronimo Arnedo Alvares.

Addressing a public meeting here, the leader of the Argentinian communists pointed to the sharpening of differences between the democratically-minded military and advocates of Pinochet's methods. The sharpening struggle between these two trends in the armed forces and a serious crisis of the government are seen, J. Arnedo Alvares said, from the recent cabinet reshuffle which, judging my its makeup, has been a concession to the right-wing forces.

The public met with particular disappointment and dissatisfaction the government's economic line, which adversely affects the living standard of the working people, is conducive to the liquidation of the state sector in economy. This policy is welcomed only by multinational monopolies. In the light of all of it, J. Arnedo Alvares pointed out, the democratic, progressive, patriotic dialogue between the military and civilian forces may be in danger. A genuine national concord is necessary for jointly resolving the country's vital problems, for drawing up a time-table for political measures and a programme for the future government.

The communists, said the general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, come out for the participation in the dialogue of all of the country's political forces without exception, for the restoration of democratic and trade union freedoms, for the eradication of terrorism, for cancelling repressive laws, for the release of all political prisoners and renunciation of the anti-popular and anti-national economic course.

PERUVIAN CP CONDEMNS U.S. HOSTILITY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

LD230958Y Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lima, November 23, TASS--The concentration of American warships in the Gulf of Mexico near Cuba and frequent overflight of Cuba by U.S. Airforce planes have aroused concern and indignation among progressively minded people in Peru. The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party regards the actions of the aggressive circles of the USA toward Cuba as an open manifestation of hostility by American imperialism toward independent sovereign states, including Cuba. The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the party voices solidarity with the people of socialist Cuba, strongly condemns the Pentagon's piratic actions and urges the progressive and democratic forces of the world to strengthen solidarity with revolutionary Cuba.

CPSU CC PLENUM PROMOTES CHERNENKO, REMOVES MAZUROV

LD271820Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--A plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee was held today in Moscow.

The plenary session heard a report from Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov "On the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the USSR for 1979" and a report from the USSR Minister of Finance Vasiliy Garbuzov "On the State Budget of the USSR for 1979 and the Execution of the State Budget of the USSR for 1977". A big speech at the plenary session was made by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The plenary session adopted a decision on the questions discussed, and examined organizational questions.

The plenary session promoted CPSU CC Secretary Konstantin Chernenko from alternate member to member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC.

The Central Committee plenum elected Nikolay Tikhonov and Eduard Shevardnadze alternate Politbureau members of the CPSU CC. The plenum elected Mikhail Gorbachev a secretary of the CPSU CC.

The plenary session relieved Kirill Mazurov from the duties of Politbureau member of the CPSU CC for reasons of health and at his request.

With that the plenary session of the CPSU CC closed.

Text of Plenum Resolution

LD272116Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text of CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution "On the Draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the Draft State Budget of the USSR for 1979"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum points out that during the past period of the 10th 5-Year Plan, as a result of the selfless work of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, the multifaceted organizational and political work of the party, new big successes have been achieved in fulfilling the tasks worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress for the country's social and economic development, the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples. The economic and defense might of our socialist homeland has grown and its international prestige increased. The life of the Soviet people has been materially and spiritually enriched.

Great and responsible tasks are arising before the country in 1979. To accomplish them successfully it is necessary to mobilize the forces of the party and people, and further raise the level of political, economic and organizational work. The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolves:

1. To approve in the main the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget of the USSR for 1979.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR shall submit the abovementioned drafts to the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration.

2. To fully approve the conclusions and directives set forth in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, at the present plenary meeting and to put them at the basis of the activity of all party, local government, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic bodies. To concentrate efforts on insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 national economic plan, on fuller use of the intensive factors of economic development, which is to become one more important factor in the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, of the assignments of the 10th 5-Year Plan and implementation of the program for increasing the welfare of the Soviet people.

3. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stresses that a major task of ministries and departments, party, local government and public organizations, and labor collectives, is to further step up the struggle for enhancing the efficiency of social production and improving the quality of work. This struggle should be waged across a broad front--in industry, agriculture, transport, construction and other branches of the economy, at all sections of production and management. Special attention should be given to raising the productivity of work, introducing into production the achievements of science and advanced experience, new tehcniques and technology, utilizing available reserves and possibilities for increasing the output and technical level of produce at minimum costs.

It is the duty of party, local government and economic organizations to eliminate in every possible way unproductive costs and losses, to strive for thrifty use of metal, fuel, electricity, all material, financial and manpower resources. It is important that the regimen of economy as one of the main principles of socialist management be consistently implemented in every industry, every work collective, every work place.

4. Ministries and departments, local party, government and economic bodies shall concentrate forces on resolving key national economic problems, on the further development of the metallurgic, fuel and chemical industry, power generation, engineering, all types of transport and other industries. All-out expansion of the output of consumer goods, improvement of their variety and quality remains one of the key tasks.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Building Committee, the USSR Bank of Construction, ministries and departments, party and local government bodies shall take resolute measures to improve matters in capital construction, to ensure the timely commissioning and developing of new production capacities, particularly projects of priority state importance. They shall wage an uncompromising struggle against instances of dispersed forces and assets among numerous construction sites, against increasing the volume of uncompleted construction and non-installed equipment.

5. Proceeding from the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to carry out measures toward raising the yields and productivity of cattle and poultry, increasing gross harvests of grain and other agricultural crops, raising the production of meat, eggs, wool, fulfilling the plans for the purchase of agricultural and farm animal products. To persistently work towards eliminating losses and ensuring the preservation of agricultural produce, consolidating the material base for its storage and processing.

6. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum holds that, under conditions of continuously growing quality and quantity in the economy, of sophisticated interbranch and intrabranch ties, further improvement of methods of management and administration, organizational consolidation and the coordination of work in all sectors of social production assume ever greater importance. Party, local government, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and economic bodies are called upon to insure strict observance of planning, production and labor discipline. Rhythmical, efficient performance, the unquestionable fulfillment of the plan on all counts, and of obligations for the delivery of products to consumers, including for export, must become an immutable law for all echelons of the national economy. The organizing and mobilizing role of the plan must be enhanced. The fulfillment of the established assignments by every enterprise, construction site, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be placed under systematic control.

7. The solution of the tasks envisaged by the 1979 national economic plan demands the further unfolding of socialist competition--that tested lever of redoubling labor successes, that effective means of communist education. Socialist competition must be aimed at uncovering and putting to work reserves of production, at searching for the most effective and economical ways of achieving high results. It is essential that everything new and progressive, born of the masses initiative, should be rapidly and widely disseminated, that competition should actively help the backward rise to the level of the advanced. The force and effectiveness of competition is that every collective, every worker should perform with high productivity, successfully coping with the fulfillment of production assignments and adopted socialist obligations and counterplans, with regard to both quantitative and qualitative indices. The party, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations must, by joint efforts, create in all the work collectives an atmosphere of inspired and concerted endeavor, in which every worker could more fully reveal his abilities, would feel a lofty responsibility for the results of both his own efforts and those of the collective.

8. The Central Committees of the union republic Communist Parties, territorial, regional, area, city and district party committees, primary party organizations, shall consistently improve forms and methods of organizational and mass political work, making it maximally concrete, businesslike and efficient.

The efficiency of every echelon of the party, the vanguard role of communists in resolving the economic and ideological-educational tasks at hand, shall be raised. Party organizations must constantly keep vital questions of economic, scientific and technical development, of ensuring a further rise in the material and cultural well-being of the Soviet people, in the center of their attention. They must evaluate the results of work carried out comprehensively and critically, develop criticism and self-criticism more boldly, resolutely remove revealed shortcomings, raise the activity and personal responsibility of cadres for the successful solution of the tasks set, insure accurate and effective control over the implementation of decisions taken.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expresses firm confidence that the workers and collective farmers, scientists and specialists of the national economy, all the people of the country, rallied closely around the Leninist party, will bend their efforts, knowledge and experience to marking 1979 with new successes in every sector of communist construction.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM VIEWS WORK ON PARTY, STATE RESOLUTIONS

LD2810457 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--A plenum of the Abkhazskiy Obkom took place in Sukhumi 15 November and discussed the question "On progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions concerning measures for the further development of the economy and culture of Abkhazskaya ASSR and for intensifying organizational and ideological educational work among the autonomous repub ic's working people, and on the tasks of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization."

A report was delivered by B. V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom.

At the plenum, which took place under the sign of the Abkhaz working people's readiness to respond with selfless shock labor to the party's and government's concern, it was noted that the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and Georgia CP Central Committee resolutions--which are of historic significance for the autonomous republic--are opening up a new stage in its all-round development. They are inspiring and mobilizing the working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5 year-plan targets and for the steady implementation of the party's policy. Since the adoption of the resolutions of Abkhazkaya ASSR the obkom and the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers, under the leadership of and with the direct participation and assitance of the Georgian CP Central Committee, have implemented measures aimed at the unconditional and full implementation of these very important documents. This is of exceptionally great significance for the successful practical implementation of the 25th CPSU and 25th Georgia CP Congress decisons and of the 10th 5 Year Plan targets.

Noting the party organizations' role in mobilizing labor collectives for the struggle to implement the entire program for the socioeconomic development of the autonomous republic's cities and villages, the plenum participants spoke of what has already been done locally and what is planned for the immediate future.

In particular, basic measures connected with the expansion of the Sukhumpribor plant and the radical improvement of the passenger and freight traffic of air, sea and railroad transport were defined.

Programs were defined for new housing construction and for stepping up work on insuring the complete cessation of the discharge of untreated industrial and domestic effluent in coastal cities and settlements in Abkhazia.

The question of ending timber procurement in the forests of Abkhazskaya ASSR as of 1979 was definitively resolved. Work has begun on modernizing the Black Sea highway within the boundaries of the autonomous republic. The extent and sequence of work to provide amenities at railroad stations in Sukhumi and Ochamchira, and at the railroad workers' settlement in the capital of Abkhazia, have been established.

The elaboration of technical and economic substantiation for the construction of hothouse combines in Ochamchirskiy Rayon using thermal waters, and a poultry factory which will turn out 8 million broiler fowl annually, has been completed. Specific measures have been scheduled for building irrigation and drainage systems.

The elaboration of measures for opening a state university in Sukhumi is nearing completion. Abkhazskaya ASSR television has begun its activity and the draft planning of a television and radio broadcasting center in Sukumi city is underway.

Preparatory work aimed at strengthening the polygraphic base and increasing the output of printed matter in Abkhazia and also broadening the material and technical base of public health and education bodies has been completed.

For the purpose of training local skilled cadres of national economic specialists, secondary school leavers have been selected for enrollment at VUZes in the republic and in the country without taking competitive entrance examinations.

At the same time the plenum noted that the organizational and ideological political work of Abkhazia's party, state and public organizations still does not accord with the tasks put forward in the very important party documents. A high degree of organization and discipline is still not being observed everywhere. At a number of industrial enterprises strict control over the quality and range of output produced has not yet been established. Transport and construction organizations are reorganizing their work extremely slowly.

In certain rayons the state of procurements of the most important types of agricultural produce is making the implementation of the appropriate plans for the autonomous republic considerably more difficult.

Work on enhancing the standard of services provided, especially in rural localities, is being reorganized too slowly in trade and consumer services for the public.

The necessary concern for improving the work of the republic's cultural enlightenment establishments and creative unions is not being displayed.

A resolute struggle against negative phenomena is not being insured everywhere. Gorkoms and raykoms are not devoting themselves sufficiently to questions of raising the militancy of primary party organizations.

The plenum participants stressed the need for a radical improvement of ideological work among the masses and of the patriotic and international education of the working people.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution and approved plans for specific measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions on Abkhazskaya ASSR. A headquarters has been set up to monitor the practical implementation of the 15th Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum resolution and of the plans of measures that were approved at the plenum.

Taking part in the plenum's work was S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE INTRODUCES BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

LD2217Z4Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to further improve the material and everyday living conditions of those who served in the Great Patriotic War. The decision establishes benefits for participants in the Great Patriotic War: a 50 percent reduction in the price of a return trip once a year on the railroads and in areas without railroad communications by boat, air or intercity motor vehicle transportation; the right to receive an interest-free loan for the construction of an individual dwelling using the procedure provided for invalids of the Patriotic War.

They are given the right to have their usual annual vacation at a time that suits them and also to receive an additional unpaid vacation for a period of up to 2 weeks a year, the right to use, once they retire on pension, out-patient hospitals where they were registered while working, a priority right to be guaranteed, according to where they work, accommodation passes for sanatoriums, dispensaries and rest houses and also guaranteed membership in gardening associations and cooperatives and the installation of telephones in their apartments.

The above-mentioned benefits are granted to servicemen who served in military units and at headquarters and establishments forming part of the army in the field during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and during other military operations for the defense of the USSR, to partisans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

Apart from this, invalids of the Great Patriotic War are granted the following additional benefits: the right to free local travel by railroad and boat and for journeys on buses on local routes, invalids in the first and second groups living in houses without central heating are entitled to a 50-percent reduction in the price of fuel acquired within the norms fixed for sales to the population, invalids in the third group are granted the right to free dentures. These benefits also apply to invalids who were once servicemen and became invalids as a result of wounding, shellshock or maiming received during the defense of the USSR or while they were carrying out other duties connected with military service or as a result of a disease connected with being at the front, and to invalids who were once part of the command or who were privated in organizations belonging to the USSR MVD and who were invalided as the result of wounding, shellshock or maiming received while carrying out their service duties.

It has also been recognized as necessary to fully exempt invalids of the Patriotic War in the first and second groups from paying the agricultural tax, and tax on buildings and land rent.

The union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments have been instructed to draw up and implement additional measures for improving the material and everyday living conditions of those who took part in the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the Union Republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, and the Executive Committees of kray, oblast and rayon soviets of people's deputies to show constant attention to the needs and requirements of those who served in the great Patriotic War and to strictly supervise the allocation of the benefits and priorities laid down by legislation. The above-mentioned benefits are being introduced as of 1 January 1979.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH MINISTRY NAME CHANGED--By a decree dated 24 November 1978 and signed by Niyazbekov, chairman, and (Ryvayeva), secretary, the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved to transform the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Municipal Services into the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. [ALMA-ATA Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU]

VENERA-11,12 CONDUCTING REGULAR SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

LD241724Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Deep Space Communications Center--The flight of the Venera-11 and Venera-12 automatic stations toward the planet Venus continues. A total of 72 radio communications schedules have been held with the stations, in which measurements of the trajectory-of-motion parameters were made, the operation of the onboard systems checked, and scientific information transmitted to earth.

In accordance with the flight program, scientific experiments are regularly being conducted by the stations. As already reported, Soviet and French instruments are functioning on the stations, registering cosmic and solar bursts of gamma-radiation. At the present time, preliminary processing of the data from the scientific experiments conducted on the interplanetary journey is in progress. In particular, an analysis of the information obtained has enabled a number of gamma bursts, which were observed simultaneously by the two spacecraft, to be identified, thus confirming with sufficient credibility their galactic origin.

During these measurements, the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations were separated by about 1 billion kilometers. This spacing between them enabled the noted sources of gamma bursts to be located with great precision.

In the course of the flight, comprehensive research into interplanetary plasma is being conducted. Separate measurements of the proton and alphaparticle components of the solar wind at various distances from the sun have proved important for studying the processes of the acceleration of interplanetary plasma. The comparison of the data of these experiments obtained by the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations, together with the results of simultaneous observations from a similar instrument installed onboard the high-apogee earth satellite Prognoz-7, provides additional opportunities for studying the effects of the propagation of solar wind in interplanetary space.

The Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations are approaching the target of their flight. They are separated from the planet by 12.4 billion kilometers for Venera-11, and 11.1 billion kilometers for Venera-12.

The onboard systems are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

INDIAN OCEAN RESEARCH PROJECT--Vladivostok, November 24, TASS-Preparations have been completed here for a Soviet expedition which will conduct research in the Indian Ocean within the international program of studying global atmospheric prpcesses. The main task of the experiments is to extend weather services over larger areas in order to monitor more fully weather changes over a period of one year. The program also envisages the investigation of "white spots" on the meterological map. The program will be implemented in the world ocea. The Soviet Union has the world's most ramified synoptical network. Besides ground stations, Soviet weather forecasters use space probes, planes and research ships. The information from these laboratories is processed in the USSR State Committee on Weather Service and Environmental Protection, some processing the program's data. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD]